NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS! THE U. S. CONSTITUTION 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL."

AND AN AGREMENT WITH HELL.'

IF 'Yes! it cannot be denicd—the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to secure the perpetuity of their dominion over their slaves. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was the stipulation to surrender fugitive slaves—an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinai; and thirdly, the exaction, fatal to the principles of popular representation, of a repre sentation for slaves—for articles of merchandize, under the name of persons. . . Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is, to establish an artificial majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress, and hereby to make the PRESERVATION, PROPAGA-TION AND PERPETUATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT. —John Quincy Adams.

WM. 1.0YD GARRISON, EDITOR.

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

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BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1849.

WHOLE NO. 990.

Refuge of Oppression.

From the Washington Union. REMARKS OF MR. H. W. HILLIARD, OF ALABAMA,

In the House of Representatives, Dec. 12, 1849, in regard to Sivery and the Union.

regard to Streery and the Union.

Mr. Hillard said,—The gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Allen,) who has just resumed his seat, affects to disregard the declarations which several gentlemen have made to-day in this hall, in relation to the perilous condition to which the government is now brought, on the ground that they have spoken under the influence of passion; and he treats this under the influence of passion; and he treats this under the influence of passion; and he treats this under that once interrupted the course of this debate, note than once interrupted the course of this debate, to the contrived appliause which brought one of Oliver Goldsmith's earliest plays into notice. A calmer the course of the debate, to the contrived appliause which brought one of Oliver Goldsmith's earliest plays into notice. A calmer the course of the debate of the course of this debate, to the course of this debate, the course of the course of this debate, the course of the cour ver troidsmans carriest plays had notice. A carrier man ever addressed him than the one who now rises to speak upon this great topic which has so unex-pectedly been brought up for discussion; and I say to him, and to this whole House, that the *Union of* these States is in great perd. It has been precipitainto this condition by an utter oblivion, on the ted into this condition by an utter oblivion, on the part of gentlemen representing the non-slaveholding Souse, of the feeling and purpose of the people of the Southern portion of this confederacy, in regard in the threatened encroachments on their rights. I have never known, throughout the entire Southern have never known, throughout the entire Southern country, so settled and deep a feeling upon the subject to which I have referred—the attempt to exclude shavery from the territories of the United States—as now exists there. And I solemnly declare—speaking from a thorough acquaintance with that people, a people among whom I was born and have been begunt in that if this logislation is to have been that if this legislation is to be persisted brought up—that if this legislation is to be persisted 18. THS UNION CANNOT STAND. The gentleman (Mr. Allen) says that the Union is in no danger; that the gentlemen who have announced its dangers could not even remove one of the marble columns which support this hall; yet I would remind him that the hand of a child may fling a torch into a temple which will reduce the magnificent structure to ashes. He and his associates are heaping combustible materials are the left equipms of this Union, which als against the lofty columns of this Union, which rials against the lofty columns of this Union, which the hand of a child may at any time fire. It is time for every true friend of the Union to speak out; if it is to be rescued from the perils which invest it, it must be done by a manly, truthful, bold declaration of the sentiments of the Southern people.

I employ no threatening language, I know too well what is due to others from what I feel to be due.

to myself, to use any other language than such as I desire others to use towards myself. I address gentlemen who can comprehend elevated considerations, and who will act under the promptings of patriotic sentiments at this solemn conjuncture. In speaking for the people who have once more honored me with their confidence in sending me here to represent them, I feel it to be my duty to say, that while they therish a profound attachment to the Union, they full never submit to any legislation which places heir State in an inferior relation to the other States this great confederacy. They will never hesithe when the choice comes to be made between anger and dishonor. They would regard a dissonant of the Union as a calamity—a calamity too reat to be estimated; but they would esteem sub-assion to legislation, which at once deprives them their rights and degrades them, as a still greater alamity. For my own part, I have never admired phrase, which has become somewhat current, that we shall be compelled to calculate the value of the

together is incalculable; its priceless value defies the ordinary methods of computation; it is conerated by battles, and triumphs, and glories, which long to the past; it embraces a people of kindred ood scattered throughout these States, speaking e same language, and holding the same religious ward to a future still more prosperous and more derious than the past. But though all this be so, it may be destroyed, and will be, unless the measures which some gentlemen in this hall seem so resolute to press are at once arrested. A brave, generous, high-spirited people, who comprehend their rights, and who know how important it is for free States to resist the first encroachment of tyranny, in whatever shape it may come, will, under the pressure of a great necessity trees off an alliance which emloys the machinery of a common government against hem, without pausing to cast up its value. The Union is a government of consent, not of force. When the soul of the Union is fled, how can it longer survive? When the fraternal affection which holds us together in willing association is destroyed, what girdle can be thrown around these States strong enough to bind them? It is of no avail that you point to a future of complete as the available and the second control of the co point to a future of convulsion and blood which lies beyond the hour of our separation. Any thing is to o preferred to an ignominous submission to tyran-y-tyranny which revels in the mere wantonness f its strength. Men resign life rather than submit that which robs life of its value. I appeal to the sends of the Union. I may well avow myself to be neams of the Chion. I may wen avow myself to be one of them. In the canvass through which I passed last summer, I bore in my hand that banner which the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. McDowell) described in that eloquent speech by which we were all o much moved at the last session. I bore that great anner in triumph. I spoke for the Union. I urged upon the generous people who gathered about me, and heard me, forbearance. I insisted that we should must to the forms of the government for protection until we found them insufficient barriers. I vindi-cated the people of the Northern States, and did not hestate to declare that it was my belief the unjust le gislation in regard to the government of the territories of the U. S., which had been threatened, and against ich they were so indignant, would never be consum mated. Now, then, gentlemen, I appeal to you; I call on you for forbearance; and I solemnly declare to ion, that it rests with you to save the government on the perils which surround it. Upon you will set the responsibility of settling this great question. The people of these States, the civilized world, and The people of these States, the civilized world, and the God of the universe, will hold you responsible for the consequences. It is in your power to restore harmony to our system—to turn the government from the dangers upon which it is driving; and you can do it without a single sacrifice. The Wilmot Proviso, as it is styled by those who claim to represent that measure on this floor—the Wilmot Proviso, which seeks to exclude the citizens of the slave-holding States from California and New Mexico, has not a single principle to recommend it. It rests not a single principle to recommend it. It rests neither upon generosity, nor justice, nor constitution-al law; and it asserts a doctrine which would not be tolerated for a single moment, if applied to the ordi-nary transactions of life, in any part of the civilized

Let me remind you of the relations which we hold to this threatening question. Your policy is aggressize, ours is defensive. You seize the machinery of sire, ours is defensive. You seize the machinery of the government, and turn it against us. We ask you to forbear, and to leave us in the enjoyment of whatever rights we may possess. It is in your power to save the Union; it is in your power to destroy it. Carry out the measures with which you threaten us, and it will then be too late to save it. You cannot keep down the elements which will heave beneath the government which to-day displays its glorious proportions to the world. The internal fires of hous proportions to the world. The internal fires of the earth cannot be kept down by the weight of the mountains which press them; they will flame up. Nor is there strength enough in this government to

keep down the feeling which the consummations of the injustice you contemplate will rouse throughout the whole Sorthern country.

Affire. Give the negre a clares, and he will seed the injustice you contemplate will rouse throughout the whole Sorthern country.

The property of the seed of the s

nished of liberty and order, of strength and tranquil-lity.

are slaves to the other.

Can the South then be in earnest when she talks of

Selections.

From the N. H. Independent Democrat.

a stranger would imagine that everything noble, mana stranger would imagine that everything nobe, man-ly and brave had its foundation in and was destined to die with human slavery. For this and by this alone, all political institutions in America live and have their being. Hence, whenever a word is ut-

cation flee before it; while the moral virtues have no more any place left for them. No wonder that good men cannot look upon a system producing such fruits but with abhorrence. No wonder that all men who love virtue and their race, should desire and demand that the days of its power be numbered. This, for a few years past, they have been aiming to do. In our own land and in all christian lands, the cry against slavery has been heard. The American slaveholders have been startled by this cry. It has come to them from the churches, the pulpits and the presses of the North; and its voice has sounded in their ears, million-tongued, across the ocean. Louder and longer and deeper does it still sound,

God and the world, our Southern orethren out cling more franticly to their accursed system. Not content to be let alone to hug their wrong as long and as closely as they will, they insist on forcing it upon new lands, and among those who hate and loathe it. Nay, they demand that those who thus hate it, shall help them to plant it upon soil which God and man let the greating load of the United States, shall not be in Congress. help them to plant it upon soil which God and man have, thus far, since the creation, kept free. And they will not be said nay. They tell us, unless we will do it, unless we will forswear all the principles of our fathers, and baptize our souls in the blood and guilt of the most grinding despotism that ever crushed man, they will no longer be part and parcel of our shillings for a book to read, which costs other peo-

tend slavery? We cannot think any sensible Southern manbelieves they can. What then is the South to gain? For, to suppose that they will dissolve the Union without some hope of bettering their condition, is to suppose them idiots or madmen. They are neither. They have really no such intention. Not an intelligent man of the South but knows that the Union is the only guaranty for the preservation of slavery where it now is. While that lasts, the people of the free States are constitutionally bound to protect the South, even in upholding an institution they in the ir very souls abhor. Dissolve the Union, and all these obligations are gone forever, and the free States become the asylum for fugitive slaves. By thousands and tens of thousands they will cross the line to escape the clutches of tyrany. Every city and village of the North would be to the panting fugitive a 'city of refuge,' from which no slave hunter can take him back to bondage. Nay, more. Dissolve the Union, and the slaves of the border States would rise in a body, and leave of the border States would rise in a body, and leave of the border States would rise in a body, and leave of the border States would rise in a body, and leave of the border States would rise in a body, and leave of the border States would rise in a body, and leave of the border States would rise in a body, and leave of the border States would rise in a body, and leave of the border States would rise in a body, and leave of the border States would rise in a body, and leave of the border States would rise in a body, and leave of the panting fugitive a 'city of refuge,' from which no slave hunter can take him back to bondage. Nay, more. Dissolve the Union, and the slaves of the border States would rise in a body, and leave of the border States would rise in a body, and leave of the interior slave States where they greatly outnumber the whites, would sight their way to free dom over the smoking cities and slain bodies of their masters. The iron yoke which now bows them to the earth wo

dissolution? Has madness seized her public men, that they mean seriously to rush on destruction? Believe it who can. We do not. The Southern politicians see what we see, and what all men may see, that the Union is their last sheet anchor, their only salvation from the fearful dangers with which they DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION.

To one who considers what slavery is, and how it paralyzes everything it touches, even the earth upon which it is permitted to exist, nothing can be more ridiculous than the wordy bravado with which its champions, in and out of Congress, seek to frighten the people of the North into submission to their demands. To hear these chivalrous gentlemen talk, a stranger would imagine that everything noble, man-

SOUTHERN RETALIATION.

alone, all political institutions in America live and have their being. Hence, whenever a word is uttered or a movement made, disrespectful to this 'peculiar institution,' straight up start these knight errants of oppression, and threaten the political universe with destruction, unless their right to enjoy and eternize the mightiest wrong the earth bears up, is universelly admitted, and sealed anew with new covanents by all creation. Hitherto this system of tactics has answered the highest expectations of those who rely upon it. Again and again has the sceptre of whips and chains been stretched over new lands, before untrod by a slave.

At length, time passes on, and a new spirit is awakened. Men begin to enquire into the right of slavery; or rather its wrongs. They ask anxiously where shall be the end of all this? When shall encroachment and concession reach a limit? They look to see the good which this 'God-ordained institution' hath wrought. They look in vain, In place of good by seed of with the seed and the patient along with it. Southen genius is of a peculiar stamp. When it inventsa to shanch when he sawed it off. We are not quile of slavery; or rather its wrongs. They ask anxiously where shall be the end of all this? When shall encroachment and concession reach a limit? They look to see the good which this 'God-ordained institution' hath wrought. They look in vain, In place of good by seed on well and the patient along with it. Southen genius is of a peculiar stamp. When it inventsa to shanch when he sawed it off. We are not quile of slavery; or rather its wrongs. They ask anxiously where shall be the end of all this? When shall encroachment and concession reach a limit? They look to see the good which this 'God-ordained institution' hath wrought. They look in vain, In place of good by seed of seed they are the state of Georgia are actually and resolutely bent on the undertaking of which we have these hints; nevertheless, our readers may be annused to witness the style look to see the good with its pres If we are rightly informed by the newspapers of the South, an attempt is about to be made in the State of

presses of the North; and its voice has sounded intheir ears, million-tongued, across the ocean.
Louder and longer and deeper does it still sound,
'Let my people go.'
Instead, however, of yielding to the pressure that
is above and around them; instead of repenting of
the great wrong of which they are guilty before
God and the world, our Southern brethren but cling
forced, until all the fugitive or abducted slaves that
forced, until all the fugitive or abducted slaves that

ed man, they will no longer be part and parcel of our confederacy; they will dig a deep ditch and build a high will between themselves and us forever!

Well, if such is the determination of our Southern alies, it is well that we should know it. If our Union can only exist by the cement of human slavery, it is described by the the first the first late. No described that the state of the state can only exist by the cement of human slavery, it is desirable that the fact be understood. If the freemen of the North are bound forever to the car of a brutalizing despotism, which denies the humanity of millions of our race, they should know the price of the cord that binds them. Our slaveholding friends do right in telling us the 'condition of the bond.' If such is the 'condition,' we are free to say we prefer to see it broken. It is 'better in the breach than in the observance.'

But before proceeding to cancel 'the bond,' it may be well for the 'cancellors' to consider carefully 'their latter end.' Can they by dissolving the Union extend slavery? We cannot think any sensible Southern man believes they can. What then is the South to gain? For, to suppose that they will dissolve the

norals and of natural justice lie at the foundation of all jurisprudence. Nor can any reference to these be nappropriate in a discussion before this Court.

The great principle which is involved in this case, I shall first exhibit in the Constitution of Massachusetts, next in the legislation, and then in the judicial decisions. I shall then consider the special circumstances of this case, and show the violation of the Constitution and laws, by the School Committee of Boston, answering, before I close, some of the grounds on which their conduct has been vindicated.

1. I begin with the principle, that, according to the spirit of American institutions, and especially of the general will. It ought to be the same for all, wheth-

riors established by the feudal system, all declared, not the equality, but the inequality of men, and they all pression when the law is violated by public function

May it please your Honors:—

Can any discrimination, on account of color or race, be made, under the Constitution and Laws of Massachusetts, among the children entitled to the benefit of our public schools? This is the question which the Court is now to hear, to consider, and to decide.

Or, stating the question with more detail, and with a more particular application, to the facts of the present case, are the Committee, having the superintendence of the public schools of Boston, entrusted with the power, under the constitution and laws of Massachusetts, to exclude colored children from these schools, and to compel them to resort for their education to separate schools, set apart for colored children?

This important question arises in an action by a colored child, only five years old, who, by her next friend, sues the city of Boston for damages, on account of a refusal to receive her into one of the public schools.

It would be difficult to imagine any case which could appeal more strongly to your best judgment, whether you regard the parties or the subject. On the one side is the city of Boston, strong in its wealth, in its influence, in its character; on the other side is a little child of degraded color, of humble parents, still within the period of natural infancy, but strong from her weakness, and from the rrepressible sympathics of good men, which, by a divine compensation, come to succor the weak. This little child asks at your hands her persanal rights. So doing, she calls upon you to decide a question which concerns

ideas. First appearing merely as a sentiment, they alion, come to succor the weak. This little child asks it your hinds her personal rights. So doing, she calls upon you to decide a question which concerns the personal rights of other colored children; which concerns the constitution and laws of the Commonwealth; which concerns that peculiar institution of New England, the common schools; which concerns the fandamental principles of human rights; which concerns the Christian character of this community. Such parties, and such interests, so grand and various, may justly challenge your most earmst attention. Though this discussion is now for the first time brought before a judicial tribunal, it is no stranger to the public. For five years it has been an occasion of discord to the School Committee. No less than four different reports — two majority reports, and two minority reports — forming pamphlets of solid dimensions — devoted to this question, have been made to this Committee, and afterwards published. The opinions of learned counsel have been enlisted in the cause. The controversy, leaving these regular channels, has overflowed the newspaper press, and numerous articles have appeared, espousing opposite sides. At last it has reached this tribunal. It is no your power to cause it to subside for ever.

Forgetting many of the topics, and all of the heats which have heretofore mingled with the controversy, I shall strive to present the question in its judicial light, as becomes the habits of this tribunal. It is a question of jurisprudence on which you are to give diagrant. But I cannot forget that the principles of videnant. But I cannot forget that the principles of solid in the contents of the c

registry and the state of the s

Constitution and laws, by the School Committee of Boston, answering, before I close, some of the grounds on which their conduct has been vindicated. I begin with the principle, that, according to the spirit of American institutions, and especially of the spirit of American institutions, and especially of the constitution of Massachusetts, all men, without distitution of color or race, are equal before the law.

I might, perhaps, leave this proposition without one word of comment. The equality of men will not be directly denied on this occasion, and yet it has been so often assailed of late, that I trust I shall not seem to occupy your time superfluously in endeavoring to show what is understood by this term, when used in laws, or constitutions or other political instruments. Mr. Calhoun, in the Senate of the United States, and Lord Brougham, in his recent work on Political Philosophy, (Part 2 chap. 4.) have characterized equality as impossible and absurd. If they had chosen to comprehend the true extent and application of the term, as employed on such occasions, something, if not all the force of their objections, would have been ten origin and growth of this sentiment, until it finally ripened into a formula of civil and political right. The sentiment of equality among men was early herished by generous souls. It showed itself in the irream of a necent philosophy. It was declared by Seneca; when writing to a friend a letter of consolation on death, he said, Prima enim pars Equitatis et Equality. But it was enunciated with persuasive force in the truths of the Christian religion. Here we learn that God is no respecter of persons; this is Equality. But it was enunciated with persuasive force in the truths of the Christian religion. Here we learn that God is no respecter of persons; the intention of government in modern times was intended to the constitution of government of many provided to the equality of men.

Slowly did this sentiment enter the State. The whole constitution of government in modern times was i

riors established by the feudal system, all declared, not the equality, but the inequality of men, and they all conspired to perpetuate this inequality. Every infant of royal blood, every noble, every vassal, was a present example, that, whatever might be the truths of religion, or the sentiments of the heart, men living under these institutions were not born equal.

The boldest political reformers of early times did not venture to proclaim this truth; nor did they truly perceive it. Cromwell beheaded his king, but caused the supreme power to be secured in hereditary succession to his eldest son. It was left to John Milton, in poetic vision, to be entranced—

With fair Equality, fraternal state.

Sidney, who perished a martyr to liberal sontiments, drew his inspiration from the classic, and not from the Christian fountains. The examples of Greece and Rome fed his soul. The Revolution of 1688, partly by force and partly by the popular voice, brought a foreigner to the crown of Great Britain, and the establishment, according to the boast of loyal Englishment, of the freedom of the land. But the

ants, or relations by blood, the idea of a man being born a magistrate, law-giver, or judge, is absurd and unnatural. The language here employed, in its natural signification, condemns every form of inequality in civil and political institutions.

Though these declarations preceded, in point of time, the ampler declarations of France, they may, if necessary, be construed in the light of the latter. It is evident that they aim to declare substantially the same things. They are declarations of Rights, and the language employed, though general in its character, is obviously to be restrained to those matters which are within the design and sphere of a ters which are within the design and sphere of a declaration of Rights. It is a childish sophism to adduce in argument against them the physical or mental inequalities by which men are characterized.

ized.

It is a palpable truth, that men are not born equal

It is a palpable truth, that men are not born equal in physical strength, or in mental capacities; in beauty of form or health of body. Diversity or inequality, in these respects, is the law of creation. From this difference springs divine harmony. But this inequality is in no particular inconsistent with a complete civil and political equality.

The equality which was declared by our fathers in 1776, and which was made the fundamental law of Massachusetts in 1780, was equality before the law. Its object was to efface all political or civil distinctions, and to abolish all institutions founded upon birth. 'All men are created equal,' says the Declaration of Independence. 'All men are born free and equal,' says the Massachusetts Bill of Rights. These are not vain words. Within the sphere of their influence, no person can be created, no person can be fluence, no person can be created, no person can be born with civil or political privileges, not enjoyed equally by all his fellow-citizens, nor can any institution be established recognizing any distinctions of birth. This is the Great Charter of every person birth. This is the Great Charter of every person who draws his vital breath upon this soil, whatever may be his condition, and whoever may be his parents. He may be poor, weak, humble, black—he may be of Caucasian, of Jewish, of Indian, or of Ethiopian race—he may be of French, of German, of English, of Irish extraction—but before the Constitution of Massachusetts, all these distinctions disappear. He is not poor, or weak, or humble, or black—nor Caucassaian per lew nor Indian pre Ethiopian. nor Caucassaian, nor Jew, nor Indian, nor Ethiopian, nor French, nor German, nor English, nor Irish; he is a MAN,—the equal of all his fellow-men. He is one of the children of the State, which, like an impartial parent, regards all its offspring with an equal care. To some it may justly allot higher duties, according to their higher corrections but, it welcomes all to its. to their higher capacities, but it welcomes all to its equal, hospitable board. The State, imitating the

divine justice, is no respecter of persons.

Here nobility cannot exist, because it is a privilege from birth. But the same anathema which smites and banishes nobility, must also smite and banish every form of discrimination founded on

Quamvis ille niger, quamvis tu candidus esses. [TO BE CONTINUED.]

'THE SYSTEM WORKS WELL.'

Extract from one of the speeches of George Thomp-

ON, Esq., on PARLIAMENTARY REFORM :-I know we are told by the prime minister, that the present system works well, and that we should let it alone. That it works well for the few, we know, to our cost; that it works ill for the many, we are per-suaded, and I think we can prove; that it works well suaded, and I think we can prove; that it works well for those who divide sixty millions of money amongst them, we can easily imagine; but that it works well for those who have to pay the sixty millions, we deny. The clergy of Ireland would doubtless say, 'the system works well, let well alone;' but that it works well for the seven millions of another creed, who are forced to yield the wealth which the Protestant hierarchy so complacently divide amongst themselves and their clergy, we deny. The bishops, deans, canons, choristers, and clergy of the Church of England, are constantly saying, 'the saytem works well,' and in truth it does work well for them—they live in ceiled houses, they graze in rich tem works well,' and in truth it does work well for hem—they live in ceiled houses, they graze in rich pastures, they lie down beside still waters, they have indeed a goodly heritage. (Cheers.) But does it work well for those who pay tithes, for those who must pay church rates or go to prison, for the Quakers, who annually see £10,000 worth of their property impounded by the myrmidoms of the Church! The system works well! Yes, for a Viceroy in Ireland with £20,000 avers: for a Governor-general in Canwith £20,000 a-year; for a Governor-general in Can-ada with £10,000 a-year; for the Queen's represen-tative in India with £25,000 a-year; for an ambassador at Paris with £12,000 a-year: for a Prime Minister with £5,000 a-year salary, and two brothers taking pay from the people in the army, and one as a canon in the church, and two on the quarter-deck a canon in the church, and two on the quarter-deck in the navy, and another as sergeant-at-arms in the House of Commons, who has an uncle also in the navy, and a cousin who condescends to be Governor of Ceylon, and amuses himself there by taxing dogs and hanging Cingalese priests in their robes of office, and executing men on suspicion of being suspected of being disaffected to his government; a Prime Minister whose father-in-law is Keeper of the Privy Seal, with £2,000 a-year for his trouble; and whose brother-in-law is Secretary to the Board of Privy Seal, with £2,000 a-year for his trouble; and whose brother-in-law is Secretary to the Board of Control, with £1500 a-year and nothing to do; a Prime Mintster who, besides all these good things, has the patronage of 103 livings in the church, the appointment of bishops, the nomination of cabinet ninisters, and such like adjuncts, appurtenances and accidents of office, too numerous to mention. Venice. ninisters, and such like adjuncts, appurtenances and cicidents of office, too numerous to mention. Verily, the system works well! But does it work well for the interests of trade? well for the rights of industry? well for the cause of peace? well for the comforts of the poor? well for the rights of conscience? well for the contentment of the colonies? well for the purity of the House of Commons? well for the freedom and independence of elections? The

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OF DRS. nacea for Salt others, and I thers, and I in my opin-ine ever dis-peared on my NS, M. D.

of your Pan-face and arms as with a very ass effected a best medicine GHTON. o my knowl-e of scrofula ected an im-has for some ild advise all It needs no

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ystem works well for those who, by a vote in the use of Commens, can obtain, as by the rubbing of Aladdin's lamp, millions upon millions of money to sort with as they please—who have richer 'diggins' here at home, in the pockets of the hardworking por, than were ever discovered in California; who by pliant majorities, can legalize imposts which while they crush the meritorious and tolling masses enable aristocratic idlers to clothe themselves in pur

nd fine linen, and fare sumptuously every day e system works well for such; but does it work well for those who buy soap for cleanliness, and pay a tax of 5s in the pound? for those who buy tea to cheer them, and pay 10s in the pound? for those who buy sugar, and pay 10s in the pound? for those who buy sugar, and pay 6s in the pound? for those who buy coffee, and pay 6s in the pound? or for those who smoke, and pay 16s in the pound? Does it work well for the publicity which is the soul of justice? for the spread of information? for the progress of knowledge? for the elevation of the people? and for the march of intellect when it was foreign. for the march of intellect, when it taxes foreign books £7.647, and paper £745,000, and advertise-ments £153,000, and extorts a stamp duty amounting to £360,000; making a revenue of a million and a quarter, raised by the interposition of barriers in the way of intellect and thought, and the circulation of mind, and the diffusion of ideas? Does it work well for those national benefactors, the Messrs. Chambers of Edinburgh, who announce the fact that not withstanding all their toil and risk, the Government has record a greater share of prefit from their ment has reaped a greater share of profit from their enterprise than they themselves have done! The system works well! Yes, for admirals with-

out ships, for generals without command, for pension ers without merit, for office-holders without duties for grand falconers without falcons, for an ex-chan for grand faiconers without faicons, for an ex-chan-cellor who never had but one cause, and did not de-cide that. The system works well! Yes, it worked well in the days of Sir Henry Parnell, who, in his work on financial reform, in 1832, disclosed the fact, that the pensions on the English civil list were £73,-900; on the Irish civil list, £53,900; on the revenues of Scotland, £32,000; on the revenues of Scotland, £32,000; on the consolidated fund in England, (royalty not included,) £112,000; in Ireland, £100,000; on the 4 1-2 per cent duties, £20,900; making a total of £333,900. Verily, the system dess work well. It works well for a Hanover an potentate, with £21.000 a year: well for a Belgian potentate, with £21,000 a year; well for a Belgian king, with £50,000 a year; well for a dowager queen, with £100,000 a year; well for a prince of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, with £30,000 a year; well for Lord Ellenborough, with a perfect sinecure, and £11,000 a year to reconcile him to his idleness; well for Lord Brougham, with £5000; for Lord Colchester, because his father was Speaker, £3000; Lord Canterbury, because his father was ditto, £3,000; Canterbury, because his father was ditto, £3,000; Lord Canning, because his father was Chancellor of the Exchequer, £3000; Lord Bexley, an ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, £3000; Lord Glenelg, ex-Colonial Secretary, £2000; Henry Goulburn, ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, £2000. But time would fail to tell of the Lushingtons, the Crokers, the Campbells, the Lyndhursts, the Strangfords, the Haytesburys, the Penroes, and the Percivals, who, however, they were planned less suphysioned as the context of because they were chancellors, unbassadors, and governors upon splendid salaries, are now pensioned upon the public, and are supported by the taxes levied upon those whose every shilling paid to the State is the fruit of their labor in the mine, the workshop, the field, or the loom, and are deprived by taxation of the means of obtaining the nourishment wasting toils demand. (Loud cheers.) be the fault of the society I represent, if the line and plummet of a sound morality be not laid to these nonstrous extortions and extravagances; if they ot tested by the rules of common honesty, and by the standard applied to every-day transactions. The dispensers of this money must be brought to account, and the recipients of these vast sums must be made the artisan, the tradesman, the maid servant, and the fatherless, for the appropriation of that which they have never carned. (Tremendous

WARM DEBATE IN CONGRESS ABOUT FATHER MATHEW.

From the Washington Union.

PRIVILEGE OF THE FLOOR. U. S. SENATE-Dec. 20, 1849. The VICE PRESIDENT stated that the first bus iness before the Senate was the consideration of the following resolution, submitted yesterday by the Senator from Wisconsin, and laid over under the

Resolved, That the Rev. Theobald Mathew be per mitted to sit within the bar of the Senate during the period of his sojourn in Washington.

The question being stated upon the resolution Mr. CLEMENS rose and said: I objected vester day, sir, to the adoption of that resolution, and it ald have been better, perhaps, for me to have explained to the Senate the reasons which governed my conduct. But I was then engaged upon othates. I object to it, because he has been charged with addressing an appeal to the people of this country, calling on them to carry on varfare against the institutions of the South; and chief temperance societies in the State of Alabama, that answer to go before the public. Under these circumstances. I do not feel, sir, that, so far as my action may go, I could permit a resolution of that

I do not, sir, believe slavery to be a sin; and if it is a sin, it is one with which a foreigner has no business to interfere. If I listen to the animadversions of the people of sister States with good temper, surely it is all that can be asked of me. I shall, therefore, vote against the resolution now, as I objected to it yesterday. It was in his power to reply to the charges, but he refused to do so.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. President, I confess that I have heard with great regret this opposition made to the adoption of that resolution. It is a very small affair; a compliment which cannot be very highly appreciated in some of its aspects, to the reverend person who is named in that resolution. But, sir, in the little affurs of human life, whether social or nation-al, I have found that courtesies, kindness, and sand attentions, are often received with more grateful feeling than those of a more substantial character. often appreciate more the picayunes than we double eagles in the currency of social and human

Perhaps, sir, it was hardly necessary to have pre sented this resolution; but it has been offered understand that, according to the usages of the S ate, any member may introduce into the lobby any distinguished person whom he thinks proper to intro-duce. I had understood that to be the rule; per-I am mistaken; but, be that as it may, think, sir, that that resolution is a homage to he ty, to philanthropy, to virtue, that it is a merited trib ute to a man who has achieved a great social revolu-tion—a revolution in which there has been no blood shed, no desolation inflicted, no tears of widows and orphins extricted; and one of the greatest which ha orphas extracted; and one of the greatest which has been achieved by any of the benefictors of mankind Sir, it is a compliment due from the Senate, small as it may be; and I put it in all seriousness, in a spirit of the most perfect kindness, to the honorable members, and the seriousness is a spirit of the most perfect kindness, to the honorable members, and the seriousness is a spirit of the most perfect kindness, to the honorable members. ber from Alabama, whether this pushing the subject of slavery in its collateral and rea note branches all possible occasions that may arise during our de liberations in this body, is not impolitic, unwise an injurious to the stability of the very institution which have no doubt the honorable member would up

Sir, I have seen something in the papers upon the subject of Father Mathew's having expressed some opinious years ago, in Ireland, upon the subject of slavery. I have seen, on the other hand, when h came to this country, and got a nearer and more accurate understanding of the state of things, he refused to lend himself to the cause of Northern abolitionists and in consequence of that refusal, incurred the agreest animadversions. But whether that had occurred or not, in reference to other causes and other tives, I submit it to the cander of the hon Sen tor whether it is prudent, right, just, and proper to re fuse a coupliment which, I venture to say, the heart of all mankind accord to this distinguished foreig er; a compliment no less due to him for his great so in the cause of humanity, than it is due to his

Mr. SEWARD. I think, sir, that men often disa gree in regard to the merit of the living, but seldor differ in regard to the merits of the dead. This Capitol, its hulls, its chunbers and its grounds, are fille with statuary, memorials of the illustrious benefac

tors of mankind, of other nations as well as of our own; and these memorials are looked upon with pleasure and satisfaction by all the living. But there is a painful reflection that occurs to us when we raise these monuments to the dead. They can convey not be monuments to the dead. They can convey not be monuments to the benefactor in the prosecution of his philanthropic enterprises. They convey the him no sympathy in the sufferings which he endures. The resolution before the Senate presents a very different occasion—an occasion in which we can, without danger of error, recognise a public benefactor of—a benefactor of mankind; and in which the homage which is offered is unalloyed by the painful reflection that marble cannot hear and cannot feel.

I need no argument to be addressed to me, sir, to convince me that it is unnecessary to establish any connection between this illustrious benefactor of the human race and our own country, ir order to entitle him to the compliment which it is proposed to offer him, because I regard the interests of the American nation as the interests of humanity; and whoever, in any part of the globe, has relieved the condition of any portion of the human race, I look upon as entitled to the approbation and the gratitude of the American nation.

I have said that there was no danger of error. A

American nation

I have said that there was no danger of error. A at nave said that there was no danger of the nation, a race, interesting from consanguinity—interesting by a thousand ties—finds its virtues increased, and the condition of its people ameliorated, by the labours of Theobald Mathew. Where, among the living, do we find a man whose works of benevo-

lence have so splendidly and gloriously followed him?

Mr. President, I should join in this homage—in this act of reverence—as an act of reverence to virtue alone, if no other reason was offered; but I must say, with all reedom, and trust that the freedom will be conceded to me as I concede it to others, that since it is objected that this act of respect shall not be allowed because of the particular opinions of the person who is the subject of it, in regard to slavery. I must be allowed to say, with all respect, that I hope the American Senate will give evidence, by the unanimity with which they pass this resolution, of this sentiment—which is almost unanimous, I believe, amongst us, that if slavery be an error, if it be a crime, if it be a sin, we deplore its existence amongst us, and deny the responsibility of its introduction here; and, therefore, that we shall not withhold from virtue the meed which is its due, because it happens to be combined in the person of one who exhibits not more a devotion to virtue than to the rights of man.

But I was for that reason, if he were to be weighted in this balance, I should withhold my vote from with great regret.

Mr. DAVIS of Mississippi. I am glad to see the Senator from New York put the question upon something like distinct grounds—to advocate it upon the ground of the opinions of this individual in relation to slavery. Yes, sir, I am glad to hear that now avowed. We have seen this country torn by dissension for years past, with its doors open to the British emissary who came here to disturb the fraternity of the United States. There was a time, sir, when there was an American feeling in this country, and every man who, was worthy to be descended from the sires of the revue to the sires of the resolution upon the grounds. I vote for him on different grounds. I vote for him on different grounds. I vote for the resolution upon the ground upon which it is placed by the honorable Senator from Kentucky—a tribute to his virtue and philanthropy in another field of labor. All hope and all reliance that the friends of what I consider the great cause of humanity have placed upon Father Mathew in coming to what I consider the great cause of humanity have placed upon Father Mathew in coming to what I consider the great cause of humanity have placed upon Father Mathew in coming to what I consider the great cause of humanity have placed upon Father Mathew in coming to what I consider the great cause of humanity have placed upon Father Mathew in coming to what I consider the great cause of humanity have placed upon Father Mathew in coming to what I consider the great cause of humanity have placed upon Father Mathew in coming to what I consider the great cause of humanity have placed upon Father Mathew in consider the great cause of humanity have placed upon Father Mathew in c olution, turned with leathing from the foreign emissary who came here to distract our nation. It is the degenerate and unworthy sons of those from whom we inherit our institutions, that thus take up with foreign prejudices and foreign interference. Sir, est as to the merits of him who leads in this is no contest as to the merits of him who leads in the great cause of temperance. This is no reflection upon the great labor he has performed, the beneficent character of which reaches the heart of every man. We approve of all he has done in the cause cent character of which reaches the heart of every man. We approve of all he has done in the cause of temperance. The question is whether the United States Senate, still having upon its floor those who represent a slaveholding constituency, are to vote for extraordinary compliment to one known as the ally of O'Connell, and in whose expressed opinions he openly coincided? If, as the Senator from Kentucky says, there has been a change in his sentiments, he has refused to avow that change, although that declaration of that change was sought from him, as stated by the Senator from Alabama. Why was it not made? Why, if he came here as a guest to share our own, and that he did not come here to disapprove of any portion of them; that he came here to express no opinions in relation to slavery? He comes covertly, a wolf in sheep's clothing: and I hold the Senator from New York to be the very best authority upon that subject.

Mr. President, in opposing this resolution. I wish it detections to have the committees of the Senate appointed, they should wear a little different complexion from what they now do. [Laughter.] I would restore the equilibrium, but not shut them all out. I would have perhaps three-fifths of those who were left here of my own way of thinking, and leave a wholesome minority in motion, so that we should have free and fair discussion upon the subject. I hope I have made myself understood, for I would perhaps three-fifths of those who were left here of my own way of thinking, and leave a wholesome minority in motion, so that we should have free and fair discussion upon the subject. I hope I have made myself understood, for I would by no means seem to sanction Father Mathew's course in this respect. My objections to him are as deep upon that ground at those of the Senator from Alabama. They are of country, did he not say that our development of the Senator from Alabama. They are of country, did he not say that our development of the Senator from Senator from Alabama was a succious proved, they should exc

Mr. President, in opposing this resolution, I wish it to be distinctly understood that I yield all homage to the services of Father Mathew in Ireland, and to to the services of rather mathew in retaind, and to every Irishman not allied with O'Connell and abolitionism, I feel all that I do for a brother; but as to O'Connell and his band, and all the horde of al olitionists, foreign and domestic, if I had the power to exclude them all from this chamber, I would not hesi-

tate a moment to do it. Mr. WALKER. As the introducer of that resolution, it is proper for me to give some expression of the motives which actuated me in doing it. I assure you, sir, and the Senate, that I looked to the reverend gentleman named in the resolution in no other capacmy conduct. But I was then engaged upon other matters, and I now take the opportunity to explain what I should then have said. I object to the passage of this resolution, because the individual to whom it refers has been charged with denouncing one partion of this confederacy as little better than one partion of this confederacy as little better than subject, I have now forgotten particularly what these ents were. And if, sir, I had thought of it, it sentiments were. And if, sir, I had thought of it, it would have made no difference in my mind, nor do I think it ought to make a difference with gentlemen from the South. So far as we have had any indication of the mission of Father Mathew, it is one of the mission of Father Mathew, it is one of the mission of the mission of Father Mathew, it is one of the mission of the mission of the mission of the mission of Father Mathew, it is one of the mission tion of the mission of Father Mathew, it is one of peace, one of benevolence, of good-will to mankind. It is not one of disturbance, of aggression upon the rights of any class of the community. Looking to him, sir, as a philanthropist—one who has not only done great good, but who is now engaged in the same good work, it did not for one moment occur to me to look at the reverend gentleman named in any other light, or in any other capacity; but I will say this—that in concurrence with the venerable senator from the that the reverend gentleman was interrogated in Boston by some persons with extreme views upon this question, in order to draw from him his sentiments respecting it. He declined intermed-ling with the subject, and gave much offence by this prudent and proper course. And certainly, the declaration of the Senator from New Hampshire, [Mr. Hale,] whose opinions are pretty well known this question, in order to draw from him his sentiments respecting it. He declined intermed-ling with the subject, and gave much offence by this prudent and proper course. And certainly, the declaration of the Senator from New Hampshire, [Mr. Hale,] whose opinions are principled in Boston by some persons with extreme views upon this question, in order to draw from him his sentiments respecting it. He declined intermed-ling with the subject, and gave much offence by this prudent and proper course. And certainly, the declaration of the Senator from New Hampshire, [Mr. Hale,] whose opinions are principled in Boston by some persons with extreme views upon this question, in order to draw from him his sentiments respecting it. He declined intermed-ling with the subject, and gave much offence by this prudent and proper course. that in concurrence with the venerable senator from Kentucky, I think it unfortunate that in every little matter we must see so much jealousy upon the subject of slavery. I think it unfortunate—beneficial ject of slavery. I think it unfortunate—beneficial of interfering with our domestic concerns. But, sir, I deprecate the introduction of this topic on the present of the South, to the North, nor to the country.

Other gentlemen may have more feeling than it is must be discussed and adjusted. But, 'sufficient work have in the south the s Other gentlemen may have more feeling than it is possible for me to have, on account of their nearer relations to it; but it does seem to me that the introduction of this subject on every occasion, in this way, should it be made a test by which questions foreign duction of this subject on every occasion, in this way, should it be made a test by which questions fo will do good neither to the Senate of the United to its interest are to be tried and determined.

> men from the South may be more strongly of opinion solicitude. But, certainly, if it is to meet us at every that I am in error, and that others advocating this resolution are in error, than I am able to see or to ly incompatible with calm deliberation or satisfactory resolution are in error, than I am able to see or to appreciate. But, sir, in regard to this matter, and in regard to all other similar matters, I have, I hope, some reason to thank God that I can look at them guished man just arrived among us; and well does with an eye divested of any view to my own selfish interests. If others are so unfortunately constituted has won a world-wide renown. He comes among that they cannot, it is not for me to censure them. I pronounce no censure; but it does seem to me that the widows and orphans of slaveholders, as well as the widows and orphans of non-slaveholders, and that the wives of slaveholders, as well as the wives of slaveholders, as well as the wives of non-slaveholders, can sympathize alike in the great work in which Father Mathew is engaged; that they can look at it alike, laboring under the horrors of inebriation in their social and private relations. It seems to me that they can look at it divested of selfish and personal interests. I use it to convey the meaning oppositions sense; I use it to convey the meaning has won a world-wide renown. He comes among us upon a mission of benevolence—not unlike How-ard, whose name and deeds rank high in the annals of philanthropy, and who sought to carry hope and comfort into the darkest cells, and to alleviate the moral and physical condition of their unhappy tenants. He comes to break the bonds of the captive, and to set the prisoner free; to redeem the lost, to confirm the wavering, and to aid in saving all from the temptation and dangers of intemperance. It is a noble mission, and well is he fulfilling it. I need fish and personal interests. I use it to convey the meaning the has won a world-wide renown.
>
> I pronounce no censure; but it does seem to me supon a mission of benevolence—not unlike How-ard, whose name and deeds rank high in the annals of philanthropy, and who sought to carry hope and comfort into the darkest cells, and to alleviate the moral and physical condition of their unhappy tenants. He comes to break the bonds of the captive, and to set the prisoner free; to redeem the lost, to confirm the wavering, and to aid in saving all from the temptation and dangers of intemperance. It is a noble mission, and well is he fulfilling it. I need not supon a mission of benevolence—not nilk How-ands and physical condition of their unhappy tenants. fish and personal interests. I use the term 'selfish' in no opprobrious sense; I use it to convey the meaning of whatever is personal to themselves. I believe, sir, that there are individuals in every portion of the country who can sympathize with Father Mathew in the course he is pursuing; and I also believe that these large classes, these great numbers of individuals, will look to the Senate of the United States with perfect astonishment, when they find that the matter of alwayer has so far creent into ony deliberations. You grant a seat here to the successful warrior returning from the conquests of war. Let us not matter of slavery has so far crept into our deliberations that we cannot sympathize with men upon the
> great and glorious subject of temperance, without
> bringing in this question to mar the deliberations of
> the body. But be that as it may, sir, for one I must repeat, that I had no other view of this question, in introducing this resolution, than that I have expressed. I looked at the individual named in the resolued. I looked at the individual named in the resolution as a philanthropist—as a man endeavoring to promote the good of humanity, the good of mankind; and it the time I neither thought, nor knew, nor cared what he was doing on any other subject, so long as I had no evidence which I remembered,—and I may say no evidence yet introduced has satisfied me,—that he was acting here in any other capacity than as a philanthropist. If I should hereafter see from him any efforts to disturb the peace of the country, I should regret it; and I doubt whether there is a Senator upon this floor who would not regret it. I feel that every man here would be supprised to see a course pursued by Rev. Theobald M t new which would call him in question, and present him as a man desiring to disturb the public peace, or desiring to interfere with the local institutions of the country in which he cangender assistance neither one way nor another for purposes of good. I should

Mr. CLAY. Will the honorable Senator allow Mr. CLAY. Will the honorable Senator allow me to say, that I do not think I used the word 'retracted'? I think I did say, that I understood that he had refused to lend himself to the movements of Mr. Garrison and others engaged in abolition pro-

right. When Father Mathew was in Boston, he was called upon by some anti-slavery men to lend the sanction of his presence to a meeting to be held on the first of August, [third of August—rep.,] in commemoration of the emancipation of the British slaves in the West Indies, and he refused to do it. He did not intimate his sentiments to the committee which waited upon him, as I understand—and I read the accounts with a good deal of care, and I con-fess with a good deal of pain and mortification, as a friend of Father Mathew in the cause in which he is engaged—but took what I understand to be the doctrine of the 'Union'—the Democratic paper—of non-intervention. He would not interfere. He consented, in one word, sir, to be silent upon this great him with great regret.

But I vote for him on different grounds. I vote

was worthy to be descended from the sires of the revolution, turned with loathing from the foreign emploition, turned with loathing from the foreign emploition and do-

Mr. DAVIS. Every abolitionist, foreign and do-

Mr. HALE. Well, sir, it is sufficient that slaver has not got the power; and I venture to say, that if had the power, I would not exclude all, but I would exclude so many, that when we came to have th

do, that no good is to rise out of the discussion that has grown up from this resolution; and being, besides that, myself opposed to the adoption of the resolution, and, if in favor of it, opposed to the further nearly in the present of the present of the state of the further nearly in the present of the present of the further nearly in the present of the present ther prosecution of this discussion, for the purpose or ridding the Senate of it, I move, sir, that the resolution be laid upon the table.

Mr. FOOTE. Let me make an appeal to my friend withdraw his motion for a few moments, as I desirbe heard upon this question.

Mr. BERRIEN. Let us vote upon the resolution Mr. BADGER. I will withdraw the motion for

Mr. FOOTE obtained the floor, but yielded

regret with him the reasons which have led States, good to the country, nor good to either divis- ready the public mind is in a high state of excite Perhaps, sir, I may be in error. Perhaps gentle-

Mr. DAVIS. May I interrupt the Senator from

Mr. CASS. Certainly.

than in the appreciation of this great cause, and of the zeal and self-sacrifice with which this Christian missionary has devoted himself to its service. Let us, therefore, not refuse this slight acknowledgment to cheer him upon his journey.

Mr. POOTE. Mr. President, it is with no little reluctance that I take part in the debate now in progress. Delicate topics have been introduced in the property of the resolution of the cause of the service of the s Int. Cass, and I admonish you that if you wish that the win regard to slavery in this country far better than the senator from New York, who has showered upon him such degrading commendations. If the honorable senators from Michigan and Kentucky have not been egregiously misinformed in regard to the present opinions and plans of the venerable apostle of temperance now in our midst, he would be one of the last men in the world either to intermeddle, himself, with any portion of the domestic institutions of a republic of which he is a temporary quest, or to a republic of which he is a temporary quest, or to a shore a distinguished as an ultra abolition

were trae, or that he was capable of abetting in the least degree, either by word or deed, the schemes of unprincipled factionists whose sentiments and policy obstruct the progress of twenty millions of people obstruct the progress of twenty millions of the people obstruct the progress of twenty millions of the people obstruct the people obstr obstruct the progress of twenty millions of people to a state of felicity, of power and grandeur never before; instead of uniting in a proceeding intended to do him special honor, I should not hesitate to refuse him even the kind and courteous hospitalities which he every where so modestly and gracefully receives as he journeys through the republic. I regret to learn that, when addressed by citizens of Alabama and Georgia as to his views upon the question of slavery, he either declined responding, or responded by letters withheld from publication at his own request. I think that, in this transaction, he committed a great mistake, and one which will greatly impair obstruct the progress of twenty millions of people to a state of felicity, of power and grandeur never before attained by any civilized nation; when perfed justice will be seen to prevail throughout our borders; when the absolute equality of the sovereign States of this confederacy shall be universally acknowledged; when the domestic institutions of all the States shall be made effectually secure against the malign assault of all foes, whether open and direct, or covert and insidous; when the real enemies of the Constitution, as our fathers framed it, shall be universally recognised as the ical enemies of the Union for which that quest. I think that, in this transaction, he commuted a great mistake, and one which will greatly impair his efficiency as a champion of temperance. But, until I receive conclusive evidence to the contrary, I must believe that he still adheres to the resolution which he assumed and made public shortly after his arrival in this country, not to connect himself at all with any of the domestic controversies in pro-

tan fierce abolition agitators and Father Mathew, in which these wicked incendiaries made a most indecett and ungentlemanly attempt to inveigle this venerable personage into their nefarious schemes, and to wield the influence of his name and character aginst the institutions of the South; and I have not forgotten the dignified and severe rebuke which he administered to these infatuated factionists, nor the scirilous denunciations which they showered down upon him so plenteously afterwards. These facts are upon him so plenteously afterwards. It do not wish to be understood as at all censuring the action of the hon. Senator from Albama, [Mr. Clements] who has on this occasion gratified his friends in order to earn for themselves a little dishonorable notoriety; and when the wretched champions of abolition and free soil shall mourn in sackcloth and ashes over the mischief which they have engendered, and sook in retirement and obscurity that immunity ry debuts that I have ever witnessed. His conduct and seek in retirement and obscurity that immunity evinces only that decent and proper respect for pubfor offences perpetrated, for still greater offences profor offences perpetrated, for still greater offences per lic sentiment in his own noble State, specially inlic sentiment in his own noble State, specially in-flamed by the circumstances stated by him, which a previous knowledge of his character and history would have induced me to articipate from him on any total days induced me to articipate from him on any would have induced up to anticipate from him on an occasion like the present. Nor did my gallant colleague, [Mr. Davis.] in the eloquent harangue which he has just delivered in our hearing, utter one sentinent to which I do not heartily respond. The rebuke which he administered to the honorable Senator which he administered to the honorable Senator and the resolution of invitation was adopted—Yeas 32. from New York, [Mr. Seward,] and his allies in and out of this hall, was richly deserved, as all must have felt who heard it, save, perhaps, the unhappy

And now, sir, let me turn my attention particularly, for a moment or two, to the Senator from the Ein pre State, who has so unauthorizedly advocated the resolution of the honorable Senator from Wisconsin, Mr. Walker, on the ground that Father Mathew is an avowed abolitionist in opinion, and is on that acof an American Senate. Why, sir, the honorable Senator must have forgotten where he was; he must Sanator must have forgotten where he was; he must become suddenly oblivious of his official oath ceedings of the court before which the case of J. M. which binds him to support the Constitution of the United States, whose sacred provisions guarantee perpetual protection to slavery against all foes, either foreign or domestic; without which protection, thus guarantied, the Constitution itself would never have come part of the supreme law of the land, or the ion of these States been established upon foundations which all true patriots hope may prove perpet-

Sir, what object did the honorable Senator from Sir, what object did the honorable Senator from New York purpose to attain by this extraordinary display of the morning? Is it his object merely to monopolize the sympathies of the whole Irish and Catholic population of the republic; and, by making this resolution odious to all who respect the vital principles which are embodied in our political compact, and driving from its support all but the avowed anti-slavery members of this body, thus to establish exclusive claims to the future political support of this anti-slavery members of this body, thus to establish exclusive claims to the future political support of this numerous and respectable class of American voters? Is it the acquisition of Presidential honors in 1852 that has bedazzled the fancy of the honorable Senator from New York, and prompted him to utter that calumnious and deeply dishonoring panegyric upon to nom low fork, and prompted him to utter that calumnious and deeply dishonoring panegyric upon the famed Missionary of Temperance, which has awakened in this hall so profound a sentiment of surprise, of indignation, and of horror? Did I regard Father Mathew as deserving any part of the commendation bestowed upon him, in connection with the cause of abolition, by the honorable Senator from New York, instead of recognizing him as a poble the cause of anonton, by the nonrotate Senate New York, instead of recognising him as a noble philanthropist, I should feel compelled to class him with thieves, and robbers, and murderers, and midnight incendiaries. Did I suppose that the honorable Senator from New York had been duly authorable. ized to give expression to the sentiments of Father Mathew upon the question of slavery, I should regard it as insulting to this body to have his name even uttered in our hearing. I must suppose, until proof to it as insulting to this body to have his name even uttered in our hearing. I must suppose, until proof to the contrary shall be adduced, that the honorable Senator from New York, whether designedly or not I will not undertake to decide, has done serious injustice to a worthy and unoffending personage, and that in his fiery eagerness to advance a favorite but infamous cause, he has attempted to drag to his aid the influence and popularity of a great and potentian name, in a manner that cannot fail to prove displeasing to all the disinterested friends of the temperance reform to be found upon the habitable globe. I venture to predict, that the shrewd and sagacious Irislipopulation of the country will infallibly detect the most bungling attempt to decoy them; and companies the left, working which actuated the

of the last men in the world either to intermeddle, himself, with any portion of the domestic institutions of a republic of which he is a temporary guest, or to instigate the vicious intermeddling of others, or to sanction directly or indirectly the foul incendiarism which has at last placed in such serious jeopardy the noblest civic institutions which the wisdom of man has ever yet succeeded in establishing upon earth. Sir, I have been so long fighting under the noble non-intervention flag which may be seen at the masthead of that well-rigged vessel of State of which the honorable senator from Michigan [Mr. Cass] has been the faithful and fearless pilot, that I am not afraid to attend upon him still during the short voyage for which it would seem he has concluded to embark. Could I suppose it possible that the rumors which have reached us relative to the present opinions of Father Mathew upon the question of slavery were trae, or that he was capable of abetting in the least degree, either by word or deed, the schemes of unprincipled factionists whose sentiments and policy are so fiercely and efficiently represented upon this

his arrival in this country, not to connect himself at all with any of the domestic controversies in progress on this side of the Atlantic.

i well recollect the scene that occurred somewhere in the State of Massachusetts between certain fierce abolition agitators and Father Mathew, in the second specific of the second specific of these wicked incendiaries made a most indevice of the second specific or second

for the dignified and severe reduce which had initiated to these infatuated factionists, nor the when a few wicked and reckless demagogues in congress will no longer be permitted to embroil our congress will not be permitted t

and the resolution of invitation was adopted-Yeas 33 -Nays 18. We shall give the remainder of this extraordinary and highly edifying discussion next week.

J. M. BARRETT, THE SOUTH CAROLINA VICTIM. He is released. We published his acquittal in our last number. The populace, thank God, declared he should be released—and the courts and the scoundrels who meant to murder him were compelled to give him up.—New York Exchange.

It is not right to speak of the courts of South Car Barrett was heard, we observed nothing indice prejudice against the prisoner.—National Era.

Was it no 'indication of prejudice' to refuse Barnett bail, until forced by popular influence to grant it? None that they denied him the Habeas Corpus?—none that they refused personal security and demanded a deposit of meney?—none that he was imprisoned all summer upon an indictment found against him, without anything under heaven but prejudice to found such an indictment upon? Where does the Doctor keep his eyes? It would seem as if they too were in the keeping of southern courts. Was it no 'indication of prejudice' to refuse BAR

they too were in the keeping of southern courts.

In the opinion of the Era, 'it is not right' to say In the opinion of the Era, 'it is not right' to say they meant to enslave a man! We think this is something more than murder. We think the court at Washington which convicted Drayton and Sayers, were guilty of the highest outrage. We think the courts there that allow people in Washington to own colored people, and treat them as brutes, to rob them of all their rights, to flog, work, and sell them for jail fees, are deserving of very little present. fees, are deserving of very little respect. Especially do we think so, when the outrage is committed against the provisions of law, and the Constitution of the Unithe provisions of law, and the Const ted States.—Liberty Party Paper.

tion of Mr. Winthrop, Mr. Mann voted for Mr. Duer, of New York, and on the 2d (being the 41st ballot) for Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania. Considering that four or five thousand Free Soilers in this district voted for Mr. Mann, and that he had indulged himself in voting 39 times for their mortal enemy, and the mortal enemy of their principles, and the mortal enemy of Mr. Palfrey—Mr. Mann's personal friend —we think he might have voted once—just once for a Free Soiler—for one whom there was no danger of electing. It would have offended nobody but Schouler, and would have been a cheap offset for 5000 votes.

Mr. Duer whom he did vote for, is a Wilmot Proviso
man, who is ever ready to support men for office who
will use all their opportunities to discredit and defeat
the Wilmot Proviso

the Wilmot Proviso.

He is like Win. J. Brown, of Indiana—the great He is like Win. J. Brown, of Indiana—the great tione Brown—only he has another way of showing it. He gets votes by Free Soil doctrine at home, and then goes to Washington and strikes hands with the slaveholders. Brown undertook to play all his cards it Washington, and therein he differs from the whole race of northern Whigs who do all their anti-slavery work at home, and go to Washington with only the slight duty on their hands of satisfying the slave-nolders.—Rorbury Gazette. The Liberator.

BOSTON, DECEMBER 28, 1849

No Union with Slaveholders ! TO THE SUBSCRIBERS OF THE LIBERA

The undersigned, as the Committee having in The undersigned, and charge the financial concerns of the Liberator, an sharge the mancian concerns, un and another, un under the necessity of announcing to its subscriben, that it has become imperative upon them to restor the price of the paper to the terms upon which it was the price of the paper to their reduction to two dollars, is afforded previous to much as any of the friends of the Liberator can do, this necessity; but the state of the subscription list, and a deficiency of several hardred dollars at the close of the present year, learn us no alternative.

At the former price, \$2 50, for two or three years At the local previous to the reduction, the receipts of the paper had quite, or very nearly, covered its expenses, in cluding Mr. Garrison's salary. We were induced to make the change at the urgent instance of several of the truest friends of the Liberator, who believed that its circulation might be greatly increased, if the price were reduced. We are compelled to say, after the experience of two years, that the experiment ha failed. We are sure, therefore, of the cordial agreement of all who appreciate its value in the propriety of a return to the former price, of their warm co-operation with us in our endeavors to place its peuniary affairs upon a permanent foundation.

We believe that it is in vain to hope that a very no acrons body of subscribers can be procured, price, to a paper of the radical character of the Lib. rator. It is too much to expect that men will be willing to pay for the scourge that chastises them, how. ever deserved or wholesome the correction may be, But we do not believe that those who can estimate in value as an Agent of Reform, will be deterred from taking it by any terms of subscription necessary to its due support; still less, that any who now enjoy is influences will abandon it for this triffing advance They will remember that this addition to the price moderate as it is to the individual subscriber, makes a difference of near A THOUSAND dollars in the receipts of the paper, as it now stands.

The terms of the Liberator, then, from the begin ning of the next volume, will be restored to the sa of TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS, De mnum, which, we hope, in time, will enable us to meet its expenses. But, for the present, we must earnestly request those friends of the paper who last year, cheerfully consented to pay FIVE dollar for their copy, to continue, or increase, their liberality. Such assistance will be indispensable for a longer or shorter season. As soon as it can be dispens ed with, we shall gratefully release them from giving this direction to their Anti-Slavery funds.

FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRAY LORING, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, EDMUND QUINCY, WENDELL PHILLIPS

Boston, Dec. 24, 1849.

CONGRESS - THE MESSAGE.

After a fortnight of unavailing ballotings for a Speaker, the United States House of Representatives acceeded in effecting a choice (by substituting a plarality for a majority vote) on Saturday evening. The Democratic candidate (Howell Cobb, of Georgia) was declared to be elected, he having received, on the sixty-fourth ballot, 102 votes-Robert C. Winthrop (Whig) 100-with 21 scattering votes. Thus has the SLAVE POWER, in its undisguised form, again triumphed: but better thus, than the succes Winthrop, who has received the retribution which he so justly merits. All thanks to the Spartan band of Free Soilers in the House, for their in tependent action and inflexible perseverance to the end! May they be as vigilant, sturdy and impracticable through out the whole session, never allowing an opportunity to pass without renewing the conflict for could rights!

The message of President Taylor was con ed to Congress on Monday. It is a plain, unpre tending, and strictly business-like document, and of very reasonable length. It begins and ends with a panegyric upon 'the glorious Union'-the dissolution of which, in the judgment of the President as a slaveder, 'would be the greatest of perpetuity, at the expense of the bodies and souls of three millions of the peo le, would be incomparable more calamitous. The dissolution of the Union will be the abolition of slavery; and beyond that, we are prepared for all possible consequences.

The President carnestly invites the attention of Congress to 'an amendment of our existing laws ne lating to the African slave trade, with a view to the effectual suppression of that barbarous traffic. He says it is not to be denied, that 'this trade is still, in part, carried on by means of vessels built in the United States, and owned or navigated by some of or citizens.' But he does not say, why it is more criminal to traffic in human flesh abroad than at home; nor why, if, for enslaving a native African, the ensla ver ought to be hung as a pirate, Zachary Taylor ought not to be punished in the same manner for er ving hundreds of native-born Americans! But where is the difference ?

There is not a word in the message in favor of the Wilmot Proviso-of course not! Instead thereof, its azitation at the present session of Congress is pretty distinctly deprecated. By awaiting the action of the people of California and New Mexico on this subject, the President soothingly says 'all causes of uneas ness may be avoided, and confidence and kind feeling preserved.' How very considerate!

The President recommends the reducing of all single-letter postage to the uniform rate of five cents, P gardless of distance—at the same time greatly curtailing or wholly abolishing the franking privilege. Very good. He also recommends giving greater efficiency to the army and navy. Very bad.

PANEUIL HALL BAZAAR.

The Anti-Slavery Bazaar was thrown open to the public on Monday last, presenting its accustomed attractions, and giving cheering evidence that, on both sides of the Atlantic during the past season, the advo cates and friends of the slave have been active, untiring and industrious in his behalf. The contributions from abroad are generous, beautiful, multiform, abundant, and give equal value and splendor to the exhibition. The home contributions are also numer and alike useful and ornamental. The supply being munificent, now then for ready and liberal purchas ers. By the memories thronging around the Old Cradle of Liberty-by the sacred and glorious cau which this instrumentality is intended to carry forward to a triumphant termination—let the spacious hall be constantly filled with those who are determined to do what in them lies to swell the genera proceeds, and thus to hasten the day when that huge system of robbery, pollution, blasphemy and soulmurder, which now afflicts, disgraces and curses the land, shall be forever exterminated.

Don't forget-what is wanted pecuniarily is, the long pull, the strong pull, and the pull all together.

Remember that WENDELL PHILLIPS is to address the assembly this evening, at the Anti-Slavery Bazaar, in the old Cradle of Liberty-commeneing at 8 o'clock. Addresses from other able and eloquent speakers may be expected on every sub quent evening to the close of the Bazaar on Thursday evening next.

WHOL MASS CON It has been det TUESDAY,

The present set the question of Riical parties in relation which A faith inviolate, h which Abolition demand t which Abolition cause, demand i State; that it be Congress; and strength of that not only to the ries, but to its mined not only of the Pacific, are equally dete lantic coast and The events of which will sign who assume to

to arouse thems this the larges RY CONVEN this State. Th NO U and their abette moment, and h in the present Particulars o of the Convent friends of the o in future notice We again in

gislature, for th

religious libert

TO THE SEN. ATIVES OF The under setts, respecti peal of all law e observanc Sabbath, or 1. Because opinion as to 2. Because idea of a repu should be co that special given to a p days,—like of the clerg

science, and

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would follow EQU To the Senat The unders spectfully req are made to p criminal laws imposition an of the second vote, and to b By par rence (Whig commendator

quarterly mee in that place. rier, it was pr lication of it former, as it latter. The more brief, b shown towar To Corres Rights, is on

very Society them no ence LETTER 1 UNITED Our read of Commercial letter from 1 Comorn, to nouncing hi compations, letter was compared to the compations. President's

We should

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Sin,—I he ber 2d, from of yourself The peop thized with for constit which have am sure ments of m associates ural asylum offer you p benefits of that you m I am, wi

Late Gover The ture, on or Jagella, the published less Mille. courage, ye late escape the public markable is courage as

courage as and judgm tion for fre F ther day. He

Good sp from Lew allowed to were not east ladie and prere-cinity eo-izens sho whole co-were not ebration on their ticipated, were mo Watervii fled with

MASS CONVENTION AT SYRACUSE.

SYRACUSE,

of TUESDAY, the 15th of JANUARY, 1850.

The present aspect of National affairs in regard to

The present softenery; the present position of po-

the quasion of po-

mich Abolitionists sustain to each other and the

tate; that it be held during the present session of

Congress; and that it shall represent the entire

Congress; and continued of our people who are hostile,

but to its existence anywhere; who are deter-

crained on its extirpation on the At-

nined not only to fessive its establishment on the coast

of the Pacific, or in the valleys of New Mexico, but

who assume to themselves the name of Abolitionists

this the largest and most influential ANTI-SLAVE-

and their abettors was never more needed than at this

Particulars of time, place, and probable continuane

of the Convention, and names of the distinguished

friends of the cause who will be present, will be given

We again insert the following memorial to the Le-

are, for the purpose of stimulating the friends of

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

digious liberty to active efforts in its behalf :-

ATIVES OF MASSACHUSETTS:

Sabbath,' or 'the Lord's day '-

mode of their observance;

given to a particular religious belief;

To the SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENT-

The undersigned, inhabitants of Massach

sts, respectfully ask of the Legislature the re-

neal of all laws in this Commonwealth, enforcing

I. Because there exists among the people an

qually honest and conscientious difference of

2. Because it is contrary to the fundamental

dea of a republican government, that conscience

ould be coerced into conformity by law, or

3. Because the question of the holiness of

ould be left in its decision to individual con-

of the clergy, the observance of ordinances.

cience, and made to depend on its own merit

-like that of public worship, the support

hat special rights and privileges should be

ion as to the holiness of particular days, and

bservance of a day of the week as ' the

ent, and has never been so heeded as it will be

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS

his State. The warning cry of

in future notices.

atic poast and in the valley of the Mississippi.

strength of the extension of Slavery into new Territo-

rator. ER 28, 1849

NO. 52

aveholders ! THE LIBERA. ommittee having in the Liberator, are g to its subscribers,

pon them to rest s upon which it was on to two dollars, is y of the friends ty; but the state a ney of several hanpresent year, leave

two or three years ceipts of the paper ed its expenses, ine were induced t stance of several of who believed that reased, if the price to say, after the the cordial agreeice, of their war

ors to place its peundation. po that a very nuprocured, at any acter of the Libeat men will be wilstises them, how correction may be ho can estimate its be deterred fro on necessary to ite ho now enjoy its triffing advance. tion to the price, subscriber, maker

D dollars in the , from the begin stored to the sum TY CENTS, per will enable us present, we mus the paper who, sy FIVE dollars ease, their liberalt can he dispens them from giving ACKSON

Y LORING. HILBRICK, UINCY. PHILLIPS SAGE.

ballotings for Representati betituting a pluy evening. The b, of Georgia) ing received, on lobert C. Winng votes. Thus ised form, again the success of bution which he Spartan band of in tependent acthe end! May ticable throughan opportunity

plain, unpreument, and of d ends with a the dissolution lent as a slavees and souls of incomparably he Union will I that, we are e attention of sting laws ren view to the traffic.' He

is more crimihan at home; can, the ensla achary Taylor s ! But where ad thereof, its ress is pretty action of the this subject, es of uneasi-I kind feeling

It in the Uni-

some of our

ng of all sinfive cents, reeatly curtailvilege. Very ter efficiency AR. open to the

hat, on both on, the advoentributions iform, abunthe exhibinumerous, upply being ral purchas nd the Old orious cause o carry forhe spacious are deterthe general and sou

ily is, the together. ILLIPS is the Antierty-com

er able and very subsen Thursday

l curses the

vithout the intervention of the State; and, 4. Because, as it has been found safe, politic and beneficial to allow the people to decide for themselves in all other religious matters, there is no reason to doubt that the same good results would follow the repeal of the Sabbatical laws.

> To the Senate and House of Representatives of th Commonwealth of Massachusetts: The undersigned, inhabitants of ectfally request that, since the women of the State re made to pay taxes, and are held amenable to its minal laws, they may be allowed a voice in the sition and use of the first, and in the enactment the second; and hence that they be permitted to te, and to be eligible to office.

EQUAL POLITICAL RIGHTS.

By particular request, we copy from the Lav ace (Whig) Courier, a very friendly and highly mmendatory account of the proceedings of the late arterly meeting of the Essex County A. S. Society that place. According to the editor of the Cou ier, it was prepared by a Free Soil Whig. The pubation of it is as creditable to the liberality of the ormer, as it is to the fairness and good will of the atter. The Lawrence (Democratic) Sentinel has a more brief, but equally favorable notice of the meeting. Such treatment has been much too seldom shown towards the friends of the slave.

To Connespondents. - Communication from Henry phia, on the subject of Woman's tter of ' Johannes Schmidt'

very Society on the 9th of January, but we can give absence. them no encouragement whatever. We highly appreciate their kind invitation.

ETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES TO GOVERNOR UJHAZY. CMITED STATES TO GOVERNOR UJHAZY.
Our readers will recollect, says the N. Y. Journal
Commerce, that we published, some days since, a
ster from Ladislaus Ujhazy, late Civil Governor of
morm, to the President of the United States, anpuncing his intention, and that of several of his
ampatriots, to seek an asylum in this country. Said
titer was dated at London. The following is the
'resident's reply: resident's reply :-

Washington, Dec. 20, 1849. WASHINGTON, Dec. 20, 1010.
Sin,—I have duly received your letter of November 2d, from London, announcing the determination of yourself and comrades to seek an asylum in Amer-

people of this Republic have deeply sympa and people of this Kepublic have deeply sympa-aed with the Hungarians in their recent struggle constitutional freedom, and in the calamities sich have befallen their unhappy land; and I a sure that I but speak the universal sentiments of my countrymen in bidding you and your associates a cordial welcome to our soil, the natural sayium of the o'pressed from every clime. We offer you protection, and a free participation in the benefits of our institutions and our laws, and trust that you may find in America a second home.

I am, with high respect, your sincere friend, I am, with high respect, your sincere friend,
Lanss are I'm. Z. TAYLOR.

ADISLAUS UJHAZY, Late Governor of Comorn, in Hungary.

TP The New York papers are in transports of rap-lars, on occasion of the arrival of Mdlle. Apolonia larsila, the young Hungarian heroine of whom we published an account a week or two since. Doubt-les Mdlle. Larsila is a week or two since. Doubtabblished an account a week or two since. Doubtes a substitution of the substitution o

Washington, Dec. 21st.

F ther Mathew dined with the President yesterday. He leaves for the South this morning.

Good Spank—At the recent opening of the railroad from Lewiston to Waterville, Maine, ladies were not allowed to participate in the festivities, and in fact were not considered up.n the occasion. The downest ladies are somewhat jealous of their privileges and productives, and the ladies of Lewiston and vicinity found to understand why sober and solid citiens should go off upon a celebration, in which they were not included. They therefore followed the celebration of their husbands and brothers by a turnout on their own hook, in which about sixty ladies participated. They had their celebration, in which they were most gallantly assisted by the gentlemen of Materville, and returned home in good season, satisfied with the measure of their retaliation.

Ly Further particulars of the Anti-Slavery Cele-bration at Plymouth on Saturday and Sunday last, may be expected next week.

From the Lawrence Courier.

From the Lawrence Courier.

To A friend of ours, a Whig at heart, and of course a friend of the abolition of involuntary servitude except for crime—but wearing during the last Presidential struggle the complexion of a Buffalonian—attended the late Anti-Slavery Convention in this town, and thus dotted down the proceedings; mixing, undoubtedly, here and there, a little of his own impulsiveness into the dish for seasoning. He has probably omitted to condemn the more prominent errors of his friends, Gurrison and others, but the reader will have some enough to do so as he falls upon them. It has been determined that a Convention of the atiral parties in the Abolitionists, who have preserved their will have sense enough to do so as he falls upon them feation washing and to those parties; and the relation in his reading. demand that such a Convention be held in this

OLD ORGANIZED ANTI-SLAVERY.

in Lawrence, on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 15. James N. Buffum, of Lynn, was chosen President.

hate coast and in the c p arouse themselves, at once, to the work of making Christian abolitionists.

BY CONVENTION that has ever been held in lass on this evening. The audience was composed of pution" in that State '—earnestly entreating him to add to the power and enthusiasm of his great name by emancipating his saves, and uniting his efforts with Garrison for its universal abolition—and in the glowing language (says the resolution) of the honest Quaker pc et of the Merrimack, John Greenleaf Whittier, 'higher glory' will inevitably 'wait upon the of Mr. Garrison, should 'get up a republican and appropriate festival, at Newburyport, against and in without doubt, a perfect torrent of burning, withering, pioneer of American anti-slavery, which would occur prejudice to and against men of color. If possible endorsing the conduct of the Free Soil Representa- ing it, no doubt. If he could hear such a speech

tives in Congress. tlemanly but condemnatory manner. Mr. Garrison, his knees would totter like his prototype's, Belshaz-with much propriety and modesty, disclaimed any zar, of old; he would see the handwriting on the superior credit in the course which he had felt it his wall, and so plain that he would loathe himself like duty to pursue in behalf of the slave. Mr. Buffum Job, and cover himself with sackcloth and ashes. We suggested that the mover withdraw the resolutions. doubt not if Douglass could obtain him for an audi-On motion of the Free Soiler who offered them, they tor, and talk to him and of his race with the power were laid on the table, with the exception of the last, he did on this evening, he would so essentially shame which was 'placed in the orders of the day.' The and mortify his arrant pride and arrogant opinions meeting then adjourned to the next morning.

On Sunday, the Convention continued its session Mr. Garrison occupied the chief part of the forenoon in one of the most logical and eloquent speeches we ever listened to. His subject was the pro-slavery character of the American Church, which, by analogy and by Scripture, he proved to be corrupt and timeserving-in alliance, hand and heart, with Christless and diabolical slaveholders and their apologists. Just was unanimously adopted. On motion of the Free before the Convention adjourned, Frederick Douglass, the elequent colored orator, who had been announced to be present, but whom the people had almost given up expecting, made his appearance, and was received with much gladness. Mr. Douglass had come from Rochester, N. Y., on purpose to be present with his day. old Essex County friends, whom he had been unable P. S. We ought to have observed above, that or to be present with for a long while previous. He the first evening, Mr. Edmond, a Scotchman by get no further than Reading on Saturday night, and ral years in the empire of South Carolina, principally will always perform, if I'm able.' This was the sub-stance, if not the exact expression, and it is a glorious one. The people of Lawrence and Essex cannot but admire his good spunk in riding between twenty and weeks on a bed of sickness. As soon as he recover Rights, is on file for publication next week. Also the thirty miles, through a drizzling rain, to fulfil the ed, he left the country, and is now travelling among engagement which he had made. We wish Mr. the people of the North, where his rights of speech We should rejoice to be with our Rochester friends, Phillips might have honored the people of Essex in are protected, and we doubt not he will do good the anniversary of the Western N. Y. Anti-Sla- like manner. Much disappointment was felt at his wherever he goes. He is a genuine, live Scot, no mis-

In the afternoon, Mr. Douglass addressed the Con-Garrison, as being excellent and timely. Mr. Garrison followed in a short speech.

In the evening, Mr. Garrison made some very in teresting remarks, in his usually vigorous and carnest manner. He stated, in the course of the evening that he was in Pennsylvania not long since, and heard an honest old Quaker of -, state to a public meeting that he (the Quaker) had, by his own personal efforts, or rather, he had assisted, by means of the 'underground railway,' as it is termed, in absconding from their masters over 1600 slaves, and that but stated that, on the borders of Pennsylvania, in the nunciations of slavery, seems about to define his popopulation of slaves, there were but five remaining not of-not now, by eloquent declamation on the evils mare, or leg bail, and runaway with themselves. Land aid and comfort. on that border which used to sell for eight or ten It is all very well, since it has become fashionable of the same territory occupied by slaves.

and very prepossessing character, and his uncle, a occasions, but especially political occasions.

Of Mr. Mann, however, better things, and a more of humanity in his breast, or he would sell her to the highest bidder. We trust this young man will not With even ordinary men, we should consider the selection of the slave power.

husband. North Carolina, with his mother, and a little sister of yet we are deceived, either by our own fault or by seven years of age, as white as the mother and the his, and are now humiliated to see Mr. Mann quietly boy, and the latter is so white, that Mr. Buffum sta- settling down in the Whig ranks, and siding with setting down in the wing ranks, and saing with the high sheriff of this county, Mr. Sprague, of Salem, took him for his son; and he felt proud, or should have done so, if he could have claimed him as such. The mother is now residing in Boston, and we trust the State will protect her, en masse, should an him do setting down in the wing ranks, and saing with the mother to share the trust conservation, by casting vote after vote for Robert C. Winthrop for Speaker, notwithstanding Mr. Winthrop's known devotion to the slave power, and his obsequious obedience to its dictation in constituting the winder to return her to share. The little will be to return her to share. attempt be made to return her to slavery. The little boy had been sold on the suction block in the old which concern the interests of slaveholders.

We are aware that some of the most rabid slave. North State, for four hundred dollars, and was soon occats have accused him of disloyalty to s'avery, for to be carried further South, to work out his life for what purpose it is best known to themselves—certain-

some lazy taskmaster. The mother, with an intrepidity worthy of a Spartan matron, coupled, doubt-less, with the most intense love for the son, and fear est they might be caught, left their master to visit her mother. This was merely a ruse to get away. She took the cars at the first station she could, and passed through over the railroad to Washington city, where her brother (the young man present at the secting with his little slave nephew,) passed her through to Philadelphia. She had thus persevered, and had passed through the slave State of Virginia the national slave capital at Washington, and the slave State of Maryland, without having the color of The Quarterly Meeting of the Essex County Anti-Slavery Society was convened at Odd Fellows' Hall, in Lawrence, on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 15. woman and widow as this should never want for Eliza J. Kenny, of Salem, and Benjamin A. Ste-vens, of Lawrence, were appointed Vice Presidents. We believe Mr. Buffum intends to educate the chil-Secretary—Mrs. Ruth Buffum, of Lynn.

The Convention was in session during the afternoon in the county more worthy to have them in keeping. dren with his own, at Lynn, and we know of no man nd evening, and very spirited addresses were made We hope they will live to gladden and bless him fo raigning the American church and government as tion had been taken on another day, a great deal being eminently pro-slavery in sentiment and action, more would have been obtained, as there are many and deserving only of unmitigated condemnation by people who do not have their pocket books about Christian abolitionists.

An additional batch of resolutions were offered in After this exhibition of the little fugitive, Mr.

the evening by a Free Soil Clay outsider from Haver- Douglass took the floor, and delivered one of the most hill, complimenting Mr. Garrison very highly for his magnificent speeches we ever listened to in any gath-devotion to the cause of abolition, and also asserting, cring of freemen, of any sort, moral or political. We with considerable vehemence, that Henry Clay, of have listened to some of John B. Gough's best ef-Kentucky, was deserving of the sympathy and re- forts, and have been, with every body else who has spect of the friends of anti-slavery, for 'standing up heard this celebrated temperance orator, entranced by colitary and alone among the eminent men of Ken- his eloquence. But we never heard Gough, in his tucky, and uttering the certain sound which will inevitably hasten the annihilation of the "peculiar insti-Western patriot's future fame.' The resolutions in grand ones, too. But none of them were like this question further referred to Mr. Clay and the festival The latter portion of it, more especially, where he which is annually held in New York, by his warm-entered into an examination of the condition and hearted admirers, in honor of his birth-day, and re- character of his race in this country, was as logical commended that the abolitionists, the devoted friends and brilliant, both in matter and manner, as could nor of the 45th birth-day of Wm. L. Garrison, the scorching rebuke to this nation for their tyranny and on the 10th of December, 1850. Mr. Clay was also commended in the resolutions for his efforts, in times

North Star, and we hope if he does so, he will send a past, in behalf of the protection of Northern labor. copy of it to John Caldwell Calhoun, of the nation The series were concluded by a strong Free Soil one, of South Carolina. He would be instructed in readand from a negro, too, one whose early life had beer Mr. Buffum opposed the resolutions in a very gen-smothered in oppression, the man would be appalled that he would go into a fit of apoplexy or catalepsy, from which he would never recover; and with his death the power of the South would be disarmed, for we agree with Mr. Garrison, that Calhoun is the life, and the soul and strength of the one power which

rules this nation. The Free Soil resolution, in conjunction with two or three additional ones proposed by Mr. Garrison Soil outsider from Haverhill, it was voted, that the hearty thanks of this Convention be presented to Messrs. Garrison and Douglass, for their able, carnest and eloquent addresses to the free people of Essex. The Convention then adjourned without

ad missed the train of cars leaving Rochester, and birth, made a short speech, recounting his experience had made a miss of it all the way, so that he could of Southern life, as illustrated in a residence of seveon Sunday had to take a private carriage and come to at Charleston, where he carried on business for a long Lawrence; because, said he, 'whenever I promise, I while as a baker. He finally turned into a teache

take-full of real grit and good humor. I might also have remarked, that Mr. Garrison and rention in a speech replete with eloquence and ability. He argued and endorsed the resolution of Mr. ing by their singing. Douglass, by the way, wound up with a song-in which others joined, of course-Come join the Abolitionists,' etc.

Miss Kenny presided over the Convention a por tion of the time, with much grace and dignity.

We copy the following merited reproof from the Boston Republican. It is given in the right spirit, and without any partisan intent.

HON. HORACE MANN.

The representative of the eighth district, who so two of this number had been recaptured. He also effectually mistified the Free Soilers by his hearty deslave State of Maryland, where there used to be a large sition, in this matter, in a way they certainly dreampt in limbo, and two of them were about to take shank's of slavery, but by acts of substantial service for its

dollars, now brought thirty dollars and upwards, with partizan politicians, rank pro-slavocrats, and showing very naturally and irresistibly the superior- those who care not a straw about slavery, pro or con, ity of free territory, occupied by free men, over that to waste a great amount of virtuous indignation on the existence of negro slavery in this democratic mod-Two fugitive slaves were present at the meeting, el republic of ours, and with such, but more especially (we refer now to the Essex Convention,) one a little with the Whig party, it has become a fixed fact of white boy with scarcely a tinge of color about him, the programme and order of exercises to furnish forth hair perfectly straight, and a countenance of a bright a liberal amount of anti-slavery declamation, on all

a noble act, which should for ever immortalize that direct course, were, and not without reason, expected young man-and then had redeemed himself from He had made a most splendid and thorough anti bondage, by purchase. This young man has a sister, slavery speech in that citadel of slavery, the House of reventeen years of age, in slavery, a beautiful girl, Representatives. He denounced slavery in the Disalmost white, whose master has been offered one thou- trict of Columbia and the Territories with a zeal, a sand dollars for her, because, in the infernal parlance heartiness and ability, that fully committed him to of the South, she is considered a 'fancy girl!' The the duty of abolishing it wherever the jurisdiction of master offers her to this brother for six hundred dol-lars, if paid in a given time; but if otherwise, she clared, as we are well assured, that under no circumwill be sent to the hellish shambles or harems of stances would he in any way aid the election of Gen-New Orleans. This master has evidently some gleam eral Taylor to the Presidency, and thus place the

With even ordinary men, we should consider thes only raise the amount wished, but a great deal more, chough to give her a good education in New England, in opposition to such pledges would be committed,—and, in due time, peradventure, a good white Yankee but with one of Mr. Mann's character for integrity To return to the little boy. He was a slave in bond, or making such assurance more sure—and

more specific, we must attribute it to their extreme caution in trusting any Northern man on that subject-a caution which recent events, in connection with the Speakership, have served to sharpen, and to

render not altogether unreasonable.

But we desire to do Mr. Winthrop justice. So far so we know and believe, he has been consistent—something, certainly, for a politician—he has made no pretension of hostility to slavery, nor manifested any love of liberty,—especially liberty for the blacks and notwithstanding the oft-repeated and hypocritical pretensions of the Whig party of devotion to freedom, and hostility to negro slavery, we are not aware, and do not believe, that Mr. Winthrop has ever personally endorsed that fraud.

True to his principles or his instinct, he was the first Massachusetts Whig of any note to welcome Texas into the Union, and the only Representativ from Massachusetts (except an apology for a repre sentative) in Congress to vote for the war against Mexico-both measures, admitted on all hands, to be highly necessary for Slavery, and deadly hostile to the free States. Such is Mr. Winthrop. But Mr. Mann has heretofore given evidence that he is governed by totally different principles. He has deliberately and fully committed himself to liberty and progress, and should now see to it, that no vote or act of his shall aid Slavery, or thwart at this nick of time the progress of Freedom, when she so much needs the aid and fealty of all her friends. He should know that a vote for Robert C. Winthrop for Speaker is a vote for pro-slavery committees for the District of Columbia and the Territories, and is, in a most important par-ticular, a betrayal of Freedom to the tender mercies of her most deadly enemies.

FOREPATHERS' DAY.

The 229th anniversary of the landing of our Pilgrim Forefathers was celebrated in a very appropriate manner at Plymouth, on Saturday and Sunday, the 10, A. M., and will close on Thursday Evening, Jan-22d and 23d instant, by the friends of the 'Old Col- uary 3d. ony A. S. Society'-Bourne Spooner, of Plymouth, the President of the Society, in the chair.

At an early hour on Saturday, the spacious church telligent audience.

chosen a Committee on Business, viz: Wm. Lloyd Bazaar opens, believing that it will be impossible to Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Lucy Stone, Lewis Ford, find elsewhere so large and unique a variety. and Frederick Douglass.

Harlow, a Committee of Finance, and also to take in- from the most fashionable Magasins of Paris, valuable next quarterly meeting of the Society.

resented the following resolutions, viz:

of the Puritan on particular points, he was emphatically the radical reformer of his day, in favor of the Flower Stands, Pastille Burners, Porte-Violettes, Tetelargest liberty and the widest toleration of which his age had conceived, his whole course an individual Porcelain figure of Malle. Rachel in the character of protest against the civil and religious institutions of Phedre, pronounced a most accurate resemblance. Obhis time; and hence we proclaim the Anti-Slavery jets de Paris, a name given to articles of inlaid work, enterprise his lineal and only representative, and this comprising Work, Glove, Jewel, and Perfume Boxes. the first real celebration of his landing, the first true Work Box with medallion of flowers, the painting by to his spirit and worthy of his memory.

curse; but if those old men were honest haters of Sutherland patterns. Highland Scarfs and Handkerbondage, then also is it the first duty of us, their chiefs, Ladies' and Children's Polkas, of all colors. proud sons, to honor their memory by bearing a con-

could enjoy civil and religious liberty.

without being imputed a heretic and a blasphemer; for Liberty, as the fitting place to brand the Church in our midst, which presumes to praise and affects to love them, as a synagogue of Salan, and the American Union as a covenant with death and an agreement with hell, and, like our Fathers, whose words were deeds, to devise means for the overthrow of both.

Gutta Percha, some in the exact costumes of Wales, Normandy and Guernsey. Wax Doll and Wardrobe, valued by the donor at £5.

North, we hail them as omens of yet better times; and as the best service Washington has rendered to liberty since J. Q. Adams stood prother for freedom of debate—and knowing, as we do, that the House of Representatives are respectively. Representatives can never be organized but by the sacrifice of justice and the triumph of traitors, we hold up both hands to cry with Chatham, 'May Discount of Delivery's Cameo, Albert, and, in fine, order reign forever!'

re-echo the welcome with which Pennsylvania has greeted the intention of our early and eloquent friend, (VECHGE THOMPSON, to visit us again, and again Water Color Drawings by Miss Carpenter, Mrs. Thom-GEORGE THOMPSON, to visit us again, and again his former positions and most triumphant service, Otter; Exact Representation of a May Day Village, devote his energies to that same crusade for liberty, which has already endeared him to the hearts of

[The last was passed by acclamation.]

The above resolutions called forth, through Saturday and Sunday, speeches of a very high order, from Wm. L. Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Edmund Quincy, Charles L. Remond, Frederick Douglass, Miss Lucy Stone, Professor Reason, of Central College, New York, Dr. George W. Ellis, of Washington, D. C., ones of Salisbury, Minister of James 1st, Sir Robert

Mr. Robert Edmond, who has recently been driven from the South, for the crime of teaching the poor bondmen the character of God, and his A, B, C, in education, gave to the audience an account of the shameful and brutal treatment he received at their hands. Notwithstanding the coat of tar and feather which he received, and his being a minister of Jesus, not one of our churches here at the North bid me welcome, to lay before them a statement of my sufferings'! said Mr. Edmond. His remarks created a deep feeling among the audience, and gave us ne proof how little is to be expected from our Northern churches in behalf of God and humanity.

The committee on the time and place of holding the next quarterly meeting, reported that it be holder in North Bridgewater, on the day of our annual Fast in April next. Accepted.

The 'Old Colony A. S. Society' have heretofore held many large and enthusiastic meetings, but never one before so interesting and enthusiastic, and so well attended. The responses given to the severa speakers were very frequent, warm, and enthusiastic. In regard to numbers, no meeting of ours was even before so fully attended. Notwithstanding the very severe rain on Saturday evening, the spacious church was well filled, and on Sunday crowded, and or Sunday evening, every nook and corner was jammed almost to suffocation, and hundreds, we were informed, went away, being unable to make even an entrane into the house.

ly we see no reason for it, and until these charges are | The remarks of Mesars. Garrison, Douglass, Phillips and Remond were very able and eloquent-never nore so. And well they may have been-the time and occasion only inspired them with new zeal, peron motion of James N. Buffum, the resolution

were put, and adopted unanimously.

Amount collected by the Financial Con-

\$57 33. At 10 o'clock, on Sunday evening, the Society

adjourned sine die.
BOURNE SPOONER, President. H. H. BRIGHAM, Secretary. South Abington, Dec. 24, 1849.

Our warmest thanks are due to Messrs. Spoon Blackmer, Morton, Davee, Stevens, &c. &c., for their co-operation and generous hospitality. H. H. B.



ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR,

FANEUIL HALL, Was opened on Monday, the 24th of December, at

It has never before been in the power of the Managers to present so large and beautiful a collection of articles. So many of our friends have visited Europe on the Green (one of the very largest in Plymouth) during the past year, that we have enjoyed unusual was filled to overflowing by a very attentive and in- facilities for procuring articles alike rare, elegant, and useful. Our trans-Atlantic friends, also, have never After some appropriate remarks by the President, been more generous in their donations, and it is with on the character of the Convention, on motion of Eli- the utmost confidence that we ask our usual visitants as Richards of Weymou'h, the following persons were to defer the purchase of their holiday gifts till the

Among the articles best worthy of attention are the Chose Samuel Dyer, N. B. Spooner and Anson following: - Caps and Fanchons of the newest style, to consideration the time and place of holding the not merely in themselves, but also as patterns. A small assortment of beautiful Ribbons and Flowers. Wendell Phillips, from the Business Committee, Very splendid articles of Dresden China, of the time resented the following resolutions, viz:

Resolved, That whatever may have been the views beauty, and unmatched in this country. Cologne Franco, on alabaster of the newest fashion, and in Resolved, That whether God taught the Pilgrims all the most exquisite taste. Presse papiers of an entire his truth in regard to civil liberty, we care not to ask; for thus we maintain our position as abolitionists:—if our fathers brought slavery here, as is affirmed, then duty to God and the country binds us, their sad sons, to undo their evil work, and free the land from this support but if the saddle of the sa stant protest against it, and keeping the land pure as Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wrought Slippers, made and

they left it to us.

Resolved, That what is needed for the speedy abolition of slavery in this country is a spirit of determination, enterprise, self-sacrifice, courage, and ab- Knitted Drawing Room Curtains. Homton Lace Colsolute reliance on God for success, such as was sub- lars, Cuffs and Chemisetts, of unusual variety. Tilimely exhibited to the world by the Pilgrims of dies and Chair Covers of all descriptions, some of the Plymouth Rock—the adventurous exiles of the Mayflower—in their efforts to find a land in which they

Aprons of black silk, satin and watered silk, plain, could enjoy civil and religious liberty.

Resolved, That, unless as an exception, no man in any land, or in any age, was ever really a Christian kerchiefs, knitted and netted in Berlin wool of all colors. Urn Stands, Feather Screens, Screens very and no one a true friend of liberty, who was not deemed a traitor to his country; and as all true men are of one lineage, like children gathering to the old Homestead, we come to the graves of the Pilgrims, the heretics and traitors, who left the Church of their day for Truth, and the State of their birth fants. Infants' Hoods, Bonnets and Hats. Irish

Resolved, That regarding the jarring and troubled Beautiful Basket Work from the Bristol Blind Asy seenes in Congress, the fortnight past, as most cheering evidence of awakening anti-slavery interest at the Fayal Baskets. Tunbridge Work Box. Every varie-

every variety of De La Rue's Note Paper, with cor-Resolved, That, standing on Plymouth Rock, we re-echo the welcome with which Pennsylvania has

as and Mrs. Rickards; Views on the Banks of the Club and Fair in the West of England. Superior Solid Sketch Book for Artists and Amateurs. Small Vellum Card Cases. Memorandum Books. Ladies' Morocco Housewifes. Ladies' and Tourists' Morocco Travelling Cases, highly gilt. Boxes of Fancy Wafers. Albums. Every variety of Blotting-Book, some of an entirely new style.

Russia Pocket Books. 'Where is it?' or Addres Books. Autographs, including some very valuable Walpole, William Godwin, Lord North, Mrs. Hemans, Brissot, Hannah More, and other distinguished authors and statesmen.

English editions of the Lives of Knox, Robert Hall, Cowper, R. L. Edgeworth, Fox's Book of Martyrs. Geddes's Bible, very rare.

Scented Olive Oil Soap. Pastilles Perfumees. Scented Paris Soaps. A white China Gilt Tea Service. Dried Grasses and Pressed Forest Leaves. Chinese Envelope Boxes of Laquered Ware. Epergne of Canton China.

> M. G. CHAPMAN, MARY MAY. LOUISA LORING. SARAH SOUTHWICK.

Notice. The Refreshment Table. Any article suitable for our purpose will be thankfully received, but we shall be particularly grateful for supplies of Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Bread and Butter. These are articles which are absolutely necessary, and if not given, w tre compelled to purchase them. Nothing contriband than the restriction of its expenses to the narrowest limits; and we therefore trust that all friends who can aid us without much inconvenience, by donations of the above-named articles, will do so. Milk

and Cream will likewise be very acceptable. For the Committee A. W. WESTON. The Accident on the Vermont Central Rational.—The names of the individuals who were killed and wounded by the falling of the tressels of the new bridge over the Onion river at Wincoski Falls, on Monday last, were as follows, as we learn from the Vermont Whig:—

Whig:—

'Mr. Amos P. Cutting, an overseer, from Lyme, N. H., who died before he could be carried to a house. John Bland, an Irishman, was dreadfully lacerated about the hips, and after suffering a painful operation, died in the evening. James Kennedy, of Burlington, had his chest crushed, and died in a few hours. F. D. Cunitz, late of Philadelphia, received some injury from the shock, but will probably recover. Houry Williams, of Colchester, suffered a compound fracture of the arm, and William Hoss, of Winooski, had has thigh broken in a shocking manner.'

Fatal Accident.—As Mr. Harding Daniels, of Holliston, was crossing the Milford Branch Railroad, near the freight depot, with a horse and wagon, his wagon was struck by a gravel train backing up, throwing him upon the track. The cars passed over his body, crushing him in a horrid manner, and killing him instantly. He was about 50 years of age, and leaves a wife and several children.—Boston Journal.

The morning train up on the Troy and Saratogo railroad was proceeding at a high speed, when the 'journal' of one of the cars broke, making that car turn a somerset, and throwing it with others off the track. William Suires, conductor, and about a dozen others, passengers, were more or less injured : some, it is reported, having limbs broken.

Heard and his sister-in-law, of North Berwick, Me., who were on their way to make a visit to their friends in Moultonboro'. N. H., attempted to cross Lake Winnipiseogee, in a sleigh, and hired a man to show them the way. The ice broke, and the whole party the state of the wind the wind party with the bears want down together, and together with the horse, went down together, and were drowned. The bodies were recovered on Friday.

Death of Wm. Miller, the Prophet.—Mr. Miller, of Low Hampton, N. Y., somewhat celebrated for his views respecting the nearness of the Advent, died at his residence on Thursday, the 20th instant, in his 68th year. He was born at Pittsfield, Mass., Feb. 16, 1782. On the commencement of the last war with Great Britain, he received a captain's commission in the U. S. Army, where he remained until the peace. He took part in the action at Plattsburg, where 1500 regulars and about 4000 volunteers defeated the British, who were 15,000 strong.

Cholera in Louisiana.—The Alexandria (Red River) Republican of the 8th inst. says, that the cholera has reappeared on several plantations on Red River, that it prevails to some extent in Madison, Carroll, and some other of the northern parishes, and that its course is marked with considerable fatality among the

Great Bank Robbery.—The Phænix Bank of West-erly, R. I., was broken into on Sunday night last, and robbed of bills of the bank to the amount of \$16,000.

Railroad Opened.—The completion of the Cayuga and Susquehanna railroad was celebrated at Ithaca, N. Y., last week, by a great crowd, a procession,

Opening of the Rutland and Burlington Railroad.—We learn from the Boston Advertiser, that this important link in the chain of railroad communication between Boston and Lake Champlain, was opened to public travel through its entire length, for the first time, on Tucsday. The road, which is nearly 120 miles in length, with its rising grade of 1200 feet—necessarily assertaging in one place, for every miles. necessarily averaging, in one place, for seven miles, a grade of 60 feet to the mile—has been completed in less than three years, at an average cost, including proper fixtures, stations, road furniture and apparatus, of less than \$25,000.

M. Guizot is at present one of the lions of Paris, and walks about the streets apparently as unccerned as in the palmiest days of Louis Philippe.

On the 15th ult., the High Court of Versailles pronounced sentence of transportation for life on M Ledru Rollin, and thirty-three other persons impli-cated in the June insurrection.

The new Emperor of Hayti has ordered furni-ture of the richest kind in France for his Imperial palace, to the value of nearly 1,500,000 francs, or

The Governor has appointed Monday, the 21st day of January next, for the seventh trial for an elec-tion of a Member of the 31st Congress from District No. 4.

LUCY STONE. An Agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Soci-y, will lecture as follows:—

Lexington, Sunday, December 30.
Portland, Maine, at the Anti-Slavery Lyceum, Thursday, January 3.
Portsmouth, N. H., Friday, January 4.

Dedham, Sunday, January

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT. CHARLES SPEAR will deliver an address on Capital Punishment, in the Universalist Church in Plymouth, on the first Sabbath in January, in the morning, and also an address on the subject of Discharged Convicts in the afternoon, in the Unitarian

Church.

There will be a general meeting in the evening for the free discussion of the whole subject.

Mr. Robert Edmond, a native of Scotland, but for several years a resident in this country, will lecture on the subject of slavery in the Town Hall, in Abington, on Sunday next, Dec. 30th, forenoon, afternoon and evening, at the usual time of religious service. Mr. Edmond will relate the particulars of his having been tarred and features of the slaves to read the Bible—from which State he was compelled to flee for his life. He will also give many facts as to the cruel treatment of slaves, which, as an eye-witness, he is able to substantiate. Let the hall be crowded on the occasion.

LECTURE ON TEMPERANCE. A lecture on Temperance will be delivered by WIL-LIAM LLOYD GARRISON, in the Temperance Hall, at Dedham, on Sunday evening next, (Dec. 30,) at half past 6 o'clock.

LECTURE BY PARKER PILLSBURY. PARKER PILLSBURY, an agent of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture in GEORGE-TOWN, (Essex county,) on Sunday, Dec. 30.

Masonic Temple! MERRY CHRISTMAS! Wonders of Mental Sel PATHETISM. LAROY SUNDERLAND Discourses of Human Nature, SURGICAL OPERATIONS
Without Pair | Without Pair | DISEASES CURED CHARACTER IMPROVED INTELLECTUAL ENTERTAINMENTS
Conclaining a Series of Experiments is
FASCINATION Mysterious, Mirthful, Musical, Surpassing the most wooderful Creations of ENCHANTMENT,

And exceeding in contain reality, all that man and exceeding in ecetatic reality, all that an be imagined of the SPIRIT WORLD! EVERY EVENING, this week and next, at 7

Admission 15 cents.

Admission 15 cents.

Admission and Phrenological Exam-nations daily, at Masonic Temple, from 8 to 12, A. M.

December 27.

Ninth Week at Boylston Hall.

J. INSCO WILLIAMS'S PANORAMA OF THE BIBLE. THIS Painting, which is over a mile in length, will commence moving every evening, at 7 o'clock,

at 7 o'clock, precisely.

Tickets 25 cents Children under 12 years of age, half price.

Exhibition every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

HENRY W. WILLIAMS, M. D., Physician, Surgeon and Oculist, No. 10, Essex Street, - - Bosto "



From the University Magazine. A CHRISTMAS SONG.

A SONO OF A PLEASANT OLD WOODMAN, AND HIS WIFE

BY F. J. PALMER. Come! Jock o' the wood, my jolly old man! get up and bar the door !

The feathery sleet, with frosty foot, is dancing on the With a whoop and a call, in every hall, the Christ-

mas sports abound. And ditties are sung, and the sweet bells rung, the simple village round.

Untether and fling the curtain down, and cuddle i You shall be the king of the feast, and I will be

And we'll drink good rest! to the merry old times we'll chirrup of kith and kin; The nut brown ale I brewed myself, before the fro-

So bow to the rule of reverend yule, in sunshine and

And thrust your shoulder next to mine, to keep you

Gaffer! my joy! how many a time we ne'er shall se I pressed my chubby cheek to thine, at yonder glisten ing pane,

And beckoned you in to the sanded floor, with infant love and glee; I twined your locks with dingle-flowers, whilst wild

berries you prest Unto my lips, then sank to sleep upon my baby breas My mother stayed her whispering wheel, and gave us

She loved so much to hear the sound of our little dancing feet. Look up, my dear old charming chuck! and never You're not ashamed of me, I trust-I'm never

ashamed of you! Oh, weern't we glad-what fun we had! at vonde village school!

And how I screamed to see you stand, a Dunce !-

And how we gamboll'd in the lanes on many a breezy And how you kept my kirtle wide, and dragged i from the thorn !

And how we went, with coat and hood, to sing the carols round-Sitting before the vicarage door, at moonlight we were

And will and nill! they dragged us in, and made u dither and stare, To have to sing our songs again before the lady's chair

Your gatherings all you gave to me, full twelve pence was the gain And you kissed me under the sycamore tree, and I kissed you again.

Loud waved the flame in the winter's wind, th winking glades were red;

My mother nursed the baby dear, my father was When oh, for shame! that night you came, with

mistletoe boughs to call, With bungling words, (and 'a lame excuse is than none at all:') And ay, we sat in the brave old screen, and ay, v

looked and sighed; Alack ! our simple hands were free,our cunning hearts

Mother she brewed the buttered quart, and bade v But ay, you looked at me and sighed, and ay, looked

in the cup. You never nestle so near to me-or play with such

You always drink our measure up. God bless you Think of the gay December time you took me for

your bride; Up and down the bells were swung, I never left your

So proud of me as your loving bride, you called me pink and rose, And we danced beneath a holly bough, in all our Sunday clothes.

Lord bless me! how you twirled me round, and made my color rise! And I can't tell which were brightest then, your

buckles or your eyes. The squire he gave a thumping goose, your rival sent My lady sent a silver pound, tied in a silken purse:

Heaven forgive your wicked face, and all your youth-Next Christmas eve the parson came, and blessed ou

lovely twins. Soon, soon the honey-moon unwilling was to hide; Father and mother went to dust, our pretty children died:

A famine came, the laboring men committed crim for bread; You hinted once of doing so; I wished that you were

dead: Struggle on bravely!' still I cried. You did, my dear, and won; 'Twas bitter strife, well ended, and fortune well begun

We'd a cow and a nag, a pig and a cot, and hearty children three, And merry we danced the first of May, around the hawthorn tree.

Ah! then came happy Christmas, they almost drov The cradle always squeaking-the children always

We're grey old people, Jock o' the wood! bu

grieving won't avail; We've seen our younkers settled, so we'll sit and drink our ale. Come! take your fiddle from overhead, and never you

whisper nay; I'll show you the lilt I danced for you upon our wedding day;

I've got the same blue kirtle on, the same red ker-And you've the self-same smiling face, with looks 'a

Strike up! strike up! my lithsome lad, twang out lusty strain; I'll foot it, on the Christmas hearth, around an

There's music! music! in my heart, and mirth upor

my tongue: You never played so well before-I never felt s

Give me a kiss, you Jock o' my heart! as sweet as love can tell! Give me a dozen, you Jock o' my heart! dost love thy

You bring the tears into my eyes, and burn m heart-strings, too. But should I weep? sweet lad of my love, let's drink a drop with you!

For my cup is out, and I think I hear, or the wine talks over the moor-

There's some one tittering, yirking, whispering, joking at the door.

To sing a carol round the hearth, and wish us happy cause they have shed a brother's blood? Ought the

Meformatory.

TO RICHARD D. WEBB, DUBLIN.

OAKLAND, Clinton county, Sunday, Nov. 4, 1849. This is 'the holy day,' the 'Lord's day,' as it is dience to the just laws of their being. Much was said against fretting and scolding and punishing our children to make them loving and good, and for im-"Would you hang a man if God commanded you to do it it it in our example. It was shown that there is no power in anger and violence to bind human beings together in love and peace, but that anarchy must ever result from violence, when used to govern fami
was a priest, and said 'NO.' 'What would you do?'

two hours. We were weary and prostrated, and went by the road-side, children and parents had a glorious citement. Stone the God that could order such an game of blind man's buff. There were staid Quakers unnatural and murderous deed, and let the child go, held a meeting to rescue humanity from the auction asked the priest, horror-struck. 'NO,' said I; 'I block and battle field, and now we were rescuing our-would sacrifice the God who could be pleased with selves from the withering effects of a small, crowded God than singing, praying, baptizing and communing, stone my child, or slay my son as an offering, has no simply because it is more profitable to those who engage in it. That game of blind man's buff was a more ying prayers of those who, one day, pray to God, dom of Zachary Taylor, Lewis Cass, or Martin Van Buren, compared to the joyous, sincere and hearty haugh of those children at play? We only tied a our being, who made us and put us under fixed laws, dage over our bodily eyes, to wander in darkness of men's souls, and send them off to grope in eternal larkness-so far as they can.

In the afternoon, we had a temperance meeting in a school house, and concluded that the most danger-bath-breaking, witcheraft, heresy, or murder, the naous place for a reformed drunkard was in a church ture of the act required to be done convinces me at where alcohol is used at the communion. The question was started—Can we promote temperance by every prophet, seer, apostle, speaker or writer, miskeeping silent on slavery? Friar Mathew's conduct taken, than to believe the Father of men ever told one was held up to the scorn and reprobation of all hon- of his children to kill another. And to make a fair, cst minds. Strike hands with slave-breeders and distinct and tangible issue with all the advocates of slave-traders to promote temperance! It is like all the gallows and the sword, for defence or punishhuman policy, a compromise with sin, to get power to human policy, a compromise with sin, to get power to tell the truth, he loses the power to tell truth, because I say to all such advocates of blood for he consents to be a liar. So when men consent to vote erect their gallows and guillotine by the throne of for and to swear to sustain slavery and war, to get their God, and make him the stronghold of war and power to abolish these evils, they lose all power over all its atrocities, I would hang and slaughter all such em. He that will kill men to protect life, cannot

be trusted to guard life, for he is a murderer.

This evening we had a social party at A. B's, to Man cannot be justly held responsible to any law or ic laws of his being. No arbitrary law can be of any enacted an arbitrary law, or penalty. His laws are all interwoven into our nature; he never gave to man pray to him, and say, Deliver us, for thou art our an element of existence. Man cannot be justly held covered with confusion. amenable to any law out of himself, to any arbitrary . Man's laws are necessarily arbitrary, and therefore can be of no authority further than we can find them in that statute book which each man brings in the Wesleyan house in Cartsville, to review an address by Edward Smith, the great leader of the Wesleyan brings in the Wesleyan house in Cartsville, to review an address by Edward Smith, the great leader of the Wesleyan brings in the Wesleyan house in Cartsville, to review an address by Edward Smith, the great leader of the Wesleyan house in Cartsville, to review an address by Edward Smith, the great leader of the Wesleyan house in Cartsville, to review an address by Edward Smith, the great leader of the Wesleyan house in Cartsville, to review an address by Edward Smith, the great leader of the Wesleyan house in Cartsville, to review and the wesleyan house in Cartsville, the great leader of the Wesleyan house in Cartsville, the great leader of the Wesleyan house in Cartsville, the great leader of the Wesleyan house in Cartsville, the great leader of the Wesleyan house in Cartsville, the great leader of the Wesleyan house in Cartsville, the great leader of the Wesleyan house in Cartsville, the great leader of the Wesleyan house in Cartsville, the great leader of the Wesleyan house in Cartsville, the great leader of the Wesleyan house in Cartsville, the great leader of the Wesleyan house in Cartsville, the great leader of the Wesleyan house in Cartsville, the great leader of the Wesleyan house in Cartsville, the great leader of the Wesleyan house in Cartsville, the great leader of the Wesleyan house in Cartsville, the great leader of the Wesleyan house in Cartsville, the great leader of the Wesleyan house in Cartsville, the great leader of the Wesleyan house in Cartsville, the grea under the dominion of man, unless he changes our resent nature and relations. A man has no more Christians to be a part of it and help administer it right to vote for and under this government than for murder; and he who joins this confederacy joins a band of pirates. These positions are granted to be correct by some; yet they join the confederacy. Man cannot justly be held responsible to man, nor to God, except through the fixed and just laws of his nature. If this be so, what are slavery, war, and human governments, but outrages upon humanity? The man ever abolish slavery. The God that speaks in the who assumes the right to dictate law to man, and to punish him if he will not obey, is a tyrant, and an enemy to his kind, at least, by position; and is heart, if he knows what he does.

I left Oakland-Dr. Brooke's-day before yesterday, put on trial for murder. The facts, as told to me, by fiction, rather than fiction by fact. I took the pay the debt, the corn yielding forty or fifty bushels must all be tried by the soul of man; and if they con once gathered the other half, and cribbed it. The flicts with the God of the soul, as it often does it purchaser, having bought it, and being the government reference to war and capital punishment, the former person. The man died in a few hours. The man sacrifices? These outrages upon nature are all perpe I find a man is in prison in this town, Xenia, un

since the Mexican war. Why not? The govern- supposed direct revelation! mont, i. e., the vorens, murdered 40,000 innocent Dear Richard-Be not shocked at my language Mexican men, women and children, under the sanc- Slavery and war, in this nation, have fled for prote tion of their religion and God. Why should that tion to the bosom of what the nation calls God. If I God who led on these vorens to murder the Mexi- pursue them there, I am branded as an infidel and an cans, turn round and hang this man for killing one atheist. I treat the Being that thus shelters these oman, or those ten men for killing one man? The evils as I treat Jupiter, Bacchus, Mars or Moloch. God of these voters rewards them with glory and deny his existence, despise his authority, and fear no gold, for murdering 40,000, and hangs these ten men for murdering two!! Are men bound to honor and respect such a God? I have just as much respect for There are some precious spirits around Sel the honor of Sheva, Juggernaut, and the other gods some of them love me and my doctrine; some hate of the Hindoos, as I have for the bloody, revengeful demon worshipped as God by the voters in this gov-

ernment. Ought these men to be killed because they have killed? Ought their blood to be shed bethroats to be cut because they have out another's I guess they've heard our silliness. I'll sit me down throat? No power in the universe can lay on us an an obligation to hang these men; simply because, to kill men, for any cause, is a violation of the fixed and just laws of our nature. That man had as good a right to cut that woman's throat as the voters through Zachary Taylor, had to cut the throats of women and children of Monterey; those ten men had as good a right to knock out that man's brains as Washington had to knock out the brains of the British at Brandywine, Trenton, or Yorktown; and God approved of cutting that woman's throat as compla-Washington. The Author of our being con them both alike as murder, and he commands all the called—a day set apart to worship God. How voters, with their agents, who killed the Mexicans, to have I worshipped God? I am at Abraham Brooke's. be hung, as truly as he commands this poor, imbruted In the foreness, we had a meeting of parents and murderer of his wife to be hung. Human governchildren at A. B.'s house, and discoursed about war ment! Its chief end is to make criminals and hang and slavery, and the way to train children into obe-

we held our meeting in a small, close room, for asked he, in quite a heat. 'Hang the God that could command such an atrocious deed,' said I. 'If God required you to stone your child to death for disofrom our meeting into a beautiful pasture, and there, bedience, what would you do ? asked he, in great exand their children playing, heart and soul, while some said I. Would you not offer your son a sacrifice to re going to and from their places of worship. We had God if he required it of you as he did of Abraham? such an offering, and let my son go; for, any how, oom. It was a happy time, and more acceptable to the god who could require me to hang my brother, to existence, and never had, except in the disordered imaginations of his worshippers; he is a bloody speccceptable offering to God than any oral prayer ever tre, a phantom God, and I'd rather hang and stone offered by a war-maker or slaveholder; and I had spectral, ghostly god, than a living, bona fide human rather pass to the tribunal of my Creator with that being. So I answer to all who bring in what they handkerchief tied over my eyes, and feeling and poking about after my playmates, old and young, than will hang the god whose nature allows him to carry rom a prayer-meeting or communion table of a proslavery or pro-war church. What are the canting, hands of man. I do not recognise the existence or authority of any being as God who ever did or can Thy kingdom come, and the next vote for the king- require man to take the life of man, or to violate any of the fixed and just laws of our nature. The alland works out all his purposes respecting man by the agency of such laws, and never by direct revelati place; but sectarian priests, with their holy books, arbitrary commands and penalties, never did and abbaths, churches and governments, put out the eyes never can order man to kill his brother; and when men of the past or present come to us with what they suppose to be a direct command from God to sustain war or capital punishment, be it for idolatry, Sabonce that they are mistaken. I had rather believe distinct and tangible issue with all the advocates of good. It never was, and never can be done. The ing as God who ever authorised the use of either for oment any man consents to tell a lie to get power to the protection of life, liberty or property. Therefore, war-making gods, for they are but horrid phantoms that only serve the purpose of an almighty apology and refuge for the crimes of his worshippers. The talk over the question-Can man have a right to Father of men, the God of justice and love, says of dictate law to man, and to punish him if he refuses the worshippers of a slaveholding, war-making, galobedience? I believe he is a tyrant who claims it. lows-supporting God, They have formed to themselves a God that profiteth nothing. Behold, all his ing, except to his own nature; i. e., to the organ-devotees shall be ashamed and confounded together; they set up an almighty slaveholder, warrior and authority, no matter by whom given. God never hangman as God; they fall down before him, and God.' They feed on ashes: deceived hearts have a law, except by writing it on his body and soul, as turned them aside from the true God. They shall be

On the evenings of the 10th and 11th, I lectured levans, or Comeouters. He says if the government does sanction and sustain slavery, it is the duty of

the Bible; and that no weapon but the Bible; and a belief in the divine anthority of all its contents, can soul he despises; only the God that speaks in the Bible is of any account to him. He places the Bible above the soul of man, and the innate, self-evident truths of the soul must, in his view, go down befor the positive declarations of the Bible; and the constitutional laws of our nature must yield to arbitrary commands of the Bible. He would test Nature by on which day nine men, in a neighboring town, were Revelation, rather than Revelation by Nature; fact were substantially these:-One man owed another ground, that supposed direct communication from two dollars and a half. (10s.) The debtor was from God, given by inspiration, revelation, miracles, ome. The creditor seized and sold five acres of In- dreams, visions, direct interposition of any kind, dian corn, for some six or eight cents per bushel, to whether given to teachers of the past or present, per acre. The purchaser gathered half of it and took fliet with the fixed laws and self-evident truths of it off before the creditor came home. He came, and nature, they never came from the Author of our befound his corn sold so maliciously by the government, which was the tool of the creditor's revenge; he at that of all books. When the God of the Bible conowner of it, determined to have it all. He gathered must go down before the latter. Those who sustain nine men, and with teams started for the corn, or for the positive commands and penalties of the Bible to the life of the creditor. They came to the place, and sanction war, slavery, or the death-penalty, at the exwere ordered not to enter the premises. They tried pense of natural justice and equity, and of the fixed to force an entrance; the creditor knocked one man facts and laws of human nature, are sustaining and down; the buyer of the corn seized a bar of iron, perpetuating the doctrine under cover of which man struck the man, and broke his skull; he fell sense-less, and the others jumped on him and bruised him. leads the Hindoo mother to cast her child into the The wife came out and begged them not to kill her Ganges; or the Hindoo to cast himself beneath the husband. They seized her and did violence to her wheel of Juggernaut; or the devo.ce to offer human who gave the blow fled, and a reward of \$200 is offered for his apprehension. The other nine were taken on a charge of murder in the first degree.

sacrifice his son, the Jews to invade and exterminate the Canaanites, to stone children to death for the sins of their parents, and to stone witches, Sabbathler sentence of death, to be hung in January, 1850. breakers and murderers to death; i. e., the authority He cut his wife's throat, confessed his crime, and is to of direct arbitrary command from God. Thus, in all ages and nations, every outrage upon humanity The spirit of murder pervades this whole nation, and justice has been done under the sanction of some

INTEMPERANCE IN HIGH PLACES.

erals, as they were familiarly called under him, were frequently seen in a state of intoxication.

A statesman from Georgia, who once held a place in our national cabinet, and who was a candidate for the presidential chair, had the same fault to such an extent that he could not write his name.

A Senator in Congress from New York, who had been Governor of the Empire State, who died suddenly, was accustomed to drink in Washington two pints of brandy for his per diem allowance—and yet he had such strong intellectual and bodily powers that he could speak rationally and walk straight, when his face was like the sun turned to blood.

How THE WORLD WAGS. The following has interest in it as a piece of professional gossip of the day. It serves, however, to show how popularity will fill the purse of a foreign fashionable singer, daacer,

like a tortoise from the hack and the curb-stone to the door of his boarding-house, while the young urchins exclaimed—'There's the drunken Senator

One who very any mea the vice results and chair in the Senate, not long since, and who was the learned jurist, the accomplished scholar, the friend of humanity, and the decided defender of Christianity, fell a victim, in the prime of life, to the free use

general on the floor of the Senate; and when the presiding officer required 'the Senator from Indiana to take his seat,' we saw him fall flat, at his full length, on the floor, because he was too much beside himself, with strong drinks, to find his large elbow chair. About two years after this event he died of the fashionable mania, and was buried with all of the fashionable mania, and was buried with all to let well enough alone. If you are determined to general on the floor of the Senate; and when the propositio

people in the community, from the lowest to the highest, is it incredible that 30,000 of the American not till then." ould have died annually from the poison

From the Christian Citizen.

WAR AND HUMAN BROTHERHOOD. We believe in the universal brotherhood of the and suffering, there are our sympathies, and there is our brother. We cannot forget that the thrust of a der. The person giving information against said fre our brother. We cannot forget that the thrust of a spear or the stroke of a sabre pairs an Austrian or a Russian as much as it does a Hungarian bosom. We cannot be unmindful that the shot that dashes out a Magyar's brains, and makes his home the desolate said persons out of the limits of the State within three abode of poverty and anguish, produces the same ef- months. If removed, and he or they again return fect when it strikes the head of his foe. We cannot shall be sold without the privilege of be forget the agonies of the wounded Russian, stretchon the battle-field, where, as he breathes his ad upon the battle-field, where, as he breathes his last, flit through h.s mind thoughts of his rude hut by the Danube, where are his young barbarians all at the Danube, where are his young barbarians all at the Danube, where are his young barbarians all at the Danube, where are his young barbarians all at the Danube, where are his young barbarians all at the Danube, where are his young barbarians all at the Danube, where are his young barbarians all at the Danube, where are his young barbarians all at the property of th the Danube, 'where are his young barbarians all at and spirit of those who fall in a juster cause, and some of them will probably be caught by Sir our patriotism refuses to bestow a larger proportion and some of them will probably be caught by Sir One patriotism refuses upon the one than the ctle. All John Franklin's party, if it still survive. Foxes were sympathies upon the one than the te. All John Franklin's leserve our sympathy at d comp ssi n all alike turned to a son ects of our prayers and the objects Old Testament times.

e have no faith in a patriotism

Telegraphic Feat. should be the sub should be the subjects of our prayers and the objects of our regard. We have no faith in a patriotism that is purely national. The God who makes his sun to rise upon the evil and the good, and who sendeth the rain equally upon the just and unjust, has established no limits or boundaries to our capacities of loving; he has erected no barriers beyond the pale of which we may not carry our kindliest hopes, our most beneficent aspirations in behalf of our fellowmen. His Son, Christ Jesus, came not to proclaim the glad tidings of the new dispensation to a single nation or people, but to all people. In him, as has well been said by an eminent divine, 'the walls of partition, which had so long divided the Gentile A Stomach Monster.—The Atlas relates that Dr. A. Stomach Monster.—The Atlas relates that Dr. A. partition, which had so long divided the Gentile from the Jew, were broken down.' It is impossible for a patriotism that is truly Christian, to be national; and here is the touch-stone by which we may test the sham patriotism of our selfish politicians. We say sham patriotism, for it is selfish in its character, as existing facts will abundantly demonstrate.

Who are they who get up agreat meetings to symptoms to a perfect health.—Transcript.

say sham patriotism, for it is selfish in its character, as existing facts will abundantly demonstrate.

Who are they who get up great meekings to sympathize with suffering hum nity in Hungary? Who are they that make great speeches about liberty and the rights of man in old Lurope? Who are they that almost split their throats in denunciation of Austrian injustice? Who are they that with tearful eves move the feelings of the people to sympatry and two doors from the Duke of Welstein as a spendid mansion in Pair and two doors from the Duke of Welstein as a spendid mansion in Pair and two doors from the Duke of Welstein as a spendid mansion in Pair and two doors from the Duke of Welstein as a spendid mansion in Pair and two doors from the Duke of Welstein as a spendid mansion in Pair and two doors from the Duke of Welstein as a spendid mansion in Pair and two doors from the Duke of Welstein as a spendid mansion in Pair and the pai of Austrian injustice? Who are they that with tearful eyes move the feelings of the people to sympathy with the wrongs which men and women suffer three thousand miles away? Who are they that write flaming editorials, filled with all the choice eatchwords of a spurjous graphic mism, that vanite can hundred pounds per year.

We do not care to listen to the cant of such devo-We do not care to issue to the cant of such devo-tees of Freedom. The patriotism which is so nar-row as to expend its sympathies upon Hungarians abroad, while it neglects the three millions of Hun-garians at home, is not a Christian sentiment; it is based upon nothing better than selfishness and pride; it seeks not so much to bless others as to sarolit inself.

'The poor ye have always with you,' said the Sa-viour to his disciples; always have they been wit us. Ever, in our ears, the slave clanks his gall n chains, and lifts up his voice in tones of almost despairing anguish for succo, under the heavy yoke that

he bears. Ever among us the grip of the iniquities legalized by statutes of our own creation, oppress the poor and strip him of his homestead in the hour of his affliction, with the same greedy appetite that the contract of the Magnetian pounces upon the homesteads of the Magnetian pounces

The halls of legislation in our country have been frequently disgraced by the drunkenness on the floor; but more frequently by the midnight carousals of the representatives of the sovereign people.

We have the testimony of a gentleman, who was at the time a member of Congress, that in one sersion of that body, to his certain knowledge, three thousand dollars were expended in purchasing intoxicating drinks, for the members, to be used in the lobuloses of the capitol at Washington, and these articles were charged in the bill of expenditures to the account of 'stationery.'

Our list of drunken statesmen is more formidable than that of intemperate clergymen; but in some respects not so appalling; for men who serve at the altar of their God are expected to be more free from the immoralities of life, than the leaders of parties. In the House of Representatives at Washington, we have seen a member from New Hampshire hanging for hours across his writing desk, like a bag of sand, who, when roused from his lethargy, would sometimes gain the floor, and from his powers of middle and utterance command the attention of all. The lobbies of the House brought the ulcerations of his moral character to riperess and rottenness; estimat his constituents failed to re-elect him to Corgress, and he soon after died of manita a polts.

Who has not seen the tall, drunken member from New York, an antive on the floor? In the Legislator of New York, and on the floor of Congress, he was long known, and acknowledged every where as leading politician of strong mind; but by his pernicious habit he went down to old age, a victim of intemperañce.

The notorious drunkenness and horrid death Pelix Grundy McConnell renders it almost superfluous to name bim, except as a warning to the coming generation. After he had reduced himself to a skeleton by dissipation, in a fit of manita a polts, he finished the work of death with his penknile.

The Becretary of War, during a part of Mr. Madison's presidency, and several of 'the Granny General conditions an

that he could speak rationally and walk straight, when his face was like the sun turned to blood. Another gentleman, who had been Governor of the State of New York, of most amiable manners, and generally beloved, while Vice-President of the United States, was so often intoxicated that he disgraced himself and the Senate while presiding over that angust body. During several sessions of Congress, he was absent for most of the time, while a President pro tempore occupied his seat in the capitol. He died prematurely from imebriation.

Three of the Senators in Congress from Pennsylvania we know to have been drunkards. One of them had been the chief magistrate of the Common wealth; and another of them anticipated the nomination of party to that high office, but failing to receive it, soon killed himself with alcohol. A third still lives, and has been seen by the boys to crawilike a tortoise from the back and the curb-stone to the door of his boarding-house, while the young the state of professional constraints and the curb-stone to the door. A third still heep the young the state of professional constraints have been seen by the boys to crawilike a tortoise from the back and the curb-stone to the door of his boarding-house, while the young the state of professional constraints how how bow how popularity will fill the purse of a foreign fashionable singer, daecer, actor, to show how popularity will fill the purse of a foreign fashionable singer, daecer, actor, or what not, while hundreds of men and worther, or what not, while hundreds of men and worther, what not, while the purse of a foreign fashionable singer, daecer, actor, or what not, while fill the purse of a foreign fashionable singer, daecer, actor, or what not, while fill the purse of a foreign fashionable singer, daecer, actor, or what not, while fill the purse of a foreign fashionable singer, daecer, actor, or what not, while fill the purse of a foreign fashionable singer, actor, or what not, while fill the purse of a foreign fashionable singer, actor, or w

The N. Y. Tribune says :- Mr. Barnum the door of his boarding-house, while the young urchins exclaimed—'There's the drunken Senator from Pennsylvania.' He is so heavy a man that a slender companion and a half-tipsy coachman could not sustain him on his feet, while moving over the breacht of the side pavement.

We have heard a distinguished Senator say on Capitol Hill, that he never introduced a measure till he had resolved on it twice, once when drunken, and once when sober.

One who very ably filled the Vice-President's chair in the Senate, not long since, and who was the companion, a financier, (probably her father,) and two

hair in the Senate, not long since, and who was the carned jurist, the accomplished scholar, the friend f humanity, and the decided defender of Christianty, fill a victim, in the prime of life, to the free use f incbriating beverages.

We have heard the silly declamation of a noble senaral on the flowr of the Senate; and when the silly declamation of a noble senaral on the flowr of the Senate; and when the silly declamation of a noble senaral on the flowr of the Senate; and when the silly declamation of a noble senaral on the flowr of the Senate; and when the silly declamation of a noble senaral on the flowr of the Senate; and when the silly declamation of a noble senaral on the flowr of the Senate; and when the silly declamation of a noble senaral or the flowr of the Senate; and when the silly declamation of a noble senate of the sill of the sil

of the asmonable manua, and was buried with all due Congressional solemnities, not far from the Senate chamber, in which he most ingloriously 'took the floor.'

Truth might also tell us of the electioneering campaign of a Governor of Missouri, who was drunk at nearly every place of public speaking to which he betook himself; and having been elected continued them. When it rains, when the ground is well and then proved the rains where the ground is well and then proved the rains where the ground is well and then proved the rains where the ground is well and then proved the rains where the ground is well and then proved the rains where the ground is well and then proved the rains where the ground is well and then proved the rains where the ground is well and the proved the rains where the ground is well and the proved the rains where the ground is well and the proved the rains where the ground is well and the proved the rains where the ground is well and the proved the rains and prov betook himself; and having been elected, continued his potations until he placed the trigger of a gun to his toes, and the muzzle to his forehead, and blew his brains out, before his official term of office had can be a mouldy bread, and say that it is good. When can eat mouldy bread, and say that it is good. When when inebriation has thus assailed all classes of eople in the community, from the lowest to the

Free Negroes in Georgia .- A bill has been introduc ed into the Senate, which provides that if any free negro or person of color shall be found in any county in the State of Georgia on the 1st of February, 1851, it shall be the duty of any justice of the peace, on information given him on oath, to issue exe elieve in the universal brotherhood of the rected to the Sheriff, to seize said person, who scall levy and advertise and sell, under the same rules as

Scores of foxes were caught in the frozen re the Danube, where are his young barbarians all at around their necks, stamped with the names and po-play, any more than we can forget the torture of body and spirit of those who fall in a juster cause; and some of the ships, and the localities of the provi-sion depots. These toxes range enormous distances, our patriotism refuses to bestow a larger proportion and some of them will probably be caught by Sir

three thousand miles away? Who are three thousand miles away? Who are write flaming editorials, filled with all the choice catchwords of a spurious republic nism, that vaunts itself asthe noblest embodiment of political justice that can be conceived of, white it makes chattels of one-sixth of its population? Are they not, for the most part, the men

'Whose lordly souls have telescopic eye',

Who heed the smallest speck of distant pain;

Who heed the smallest speck of distant pain;

Who heed the smallest speck of distant pain;

If In a lecture at Southampton on George Fox, Mr. G. Dawson said:—'Luther and Fox were gentle—men of whom children were fond—to whom dogs would run—to whom nature was kind. They were f minine men, not effeminate men. Say a man is effeminate, you shame him beyond redemption; but say he is femiline, and you do him honor. So of a woman: call her masculine, and you taunt her; but, lice Ben Jonson, say she is 'manly,' and you compliment her.'

Dr. Dick, the philosopher, after a literary cancer of seventy-two years, has been reduced to a state little above positive destitution. For some time his sotal income did not exceed \$200 a year.

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